Property of Brampton
L.A.C.A.S.

BRAMPTON CENTENNIAL

Souvenir

1853—1953



GOD
SAVE
THE
QUEEN

ELIZABETH II
OUR QUEEN





LONG
MAY
SHE
REIGN

CORONATION
JUNE 2nd, 1953



A Bouquet to Brampton

on her

100th Anniversary

As the largest growers of roses in the British Commonwealth, Dale Estate is proud to have had Brampton as its home for over eighty years.

We extend warm greetings to former Bramptonians who have come home to celebrate Brampton's Centennial and cordially invite you to visit our famous greenhouses.

The "Welcome" mat is down — and the latch string is always out. Drop in and enjoy the miles of radiantly beautiful flower walks.

DALE ESTATE LIMITED **BRAMPTON, ONTARIO**

BRAMPTON CENTENNIAL

1853 1953

OLD HOME WEEK

July 1st to 5th

Welcome "Old Timers"



B. HARPER BULL
Mayor of Brampton



WM. M. WATSON
President Chamber of Commerce

On behalf of the citizens of Brampton and district it is my happy privilege to extend to our Old Girls and Boys a cordial welcome back to the "old home town".

One hundred years ago Brampton started on its onward journey and during its century of growth has developed into one of the most progressive and prosperous towns in Ontario.

It is our earnest hope and desire that as many as possible of our former citizens will join us in our Centennial celebration and Old Home Week. Many years may have passed since Brampton was your home, but it is still your "old home town," the place most beloved in your memory. We are glad you have come back again to renew the friendships of the past and to live once more the happy times of earlier days.

There is no place like home and friendships are among our most valued treasures. Your home town and your friends welcome you back.

B. HARPER BULL,
Mayor



C. V. CHARTERS
General Chairman
Centennial Committee

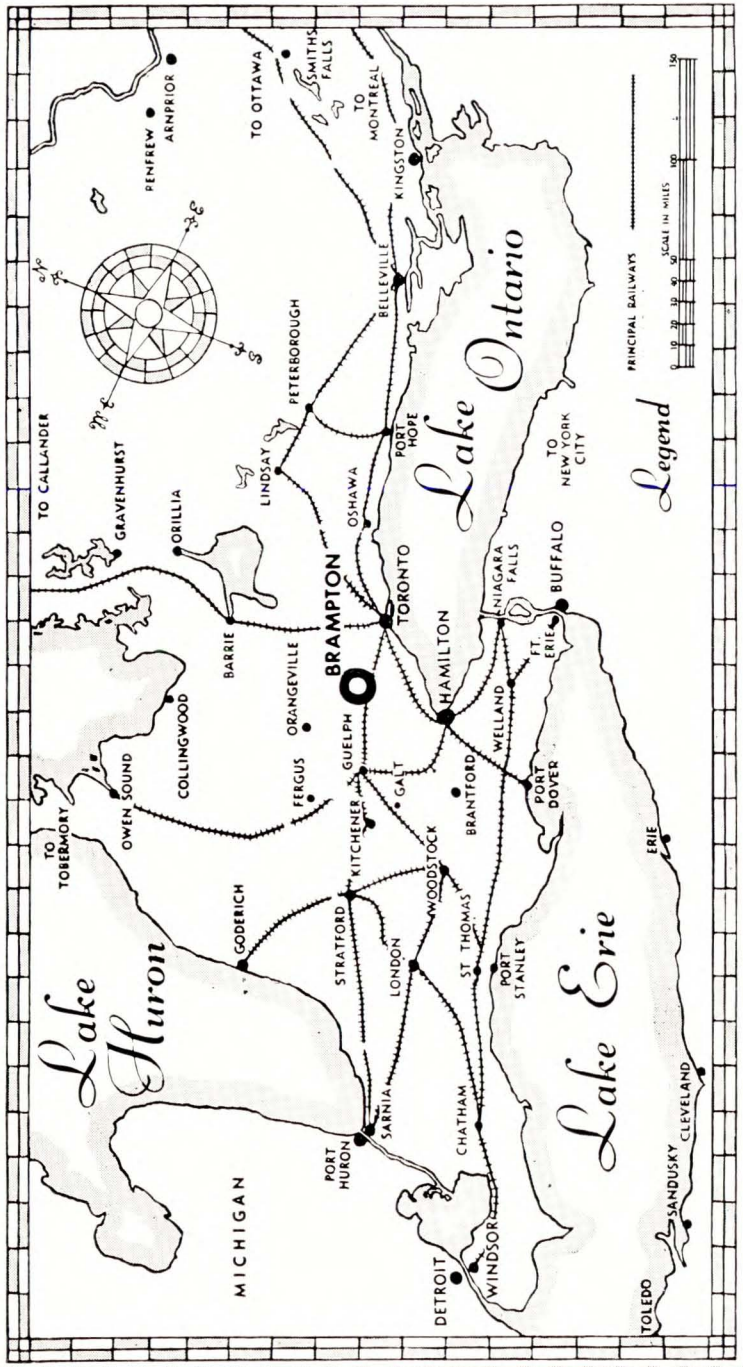
With happy hearts and fond hopes the citizens of Brampton and district this year will celebrate the town's one hundredth anniversary. We are looking forward with the greatest pleasure to again having with us the girls and boys who in the days that are past knew Brampton as their home town and who have contributed so much to its progress.

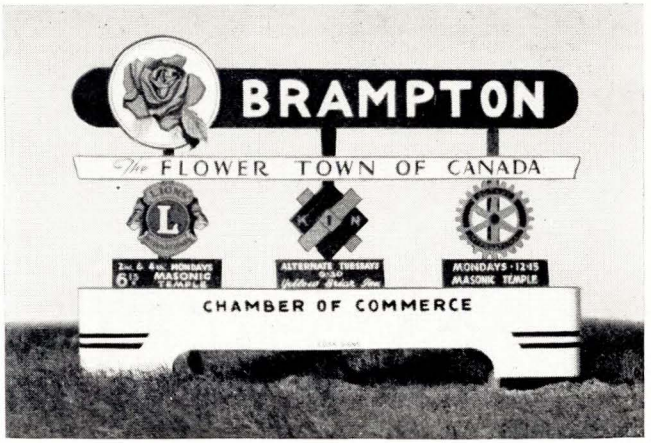
Former citizens are coming back from near and far to renew their friendships and to unite with us in making the Centennial celebration and reunion a source of real pleasure and an event worthy of this important occasion. It is our sincere hope that the time spent with the friends of the past and present will always remain among the fondest memories.

The members of the Brampton Chamber of Commerce Centennial Committee are happy to join with the Mayor and citizens of the town and district in extending to all our guests a cordial and sincere welcome.

WM. M. WATSON,
President Chamber of Commerce.

C. V. CHARTERS,
Chairman Centennial Committee.





PERTINENT FACTS OF INTEREST

to Prospective Residents, Tourists, Industrialists

Brampton, The Flower Town of Canada, is a growing Ontario community with a population of 9,000. County Town of Peel, it is situated within 25 miles of Toronto at the junction of Provincial Highways No. 7 and No. 10. Located in the centre of a prosperous agricultural district, Brampton has a diversified group of industries.

FLOWER GROWING

Flowers by the millions are grown in the greenhouses operated here by more than a dozen companies. Largest greenhouses in the world are those of Dale Estate Limited. Glass-covered area of 40 acres at this establishment surpasses in size anything in America or Europe. Its production is phenomenal. The annual output includes 9,000,000 roses, 2,000,000 carnations, 1,000,000 chrysanthemums, 2,000,000 tulips and bulbs, 200,000 lilies and 100,000 orchids, in addition to hundreds of thousands of spring flowers and pot plants. The Dale Estate is one of Brampton's greatest tourist attractions.

INDUSTRIES

Products of well-established industries in Brampton include optical lenses, building bricks, knitted goods, pliable metal hose, hygienic products, commercial printing, business systems, paper cups and containers, gummed paper products, tanned leather, machined parts, furnaces, soaps, shoes, metal standards, and round chain products.

Choice industrial sites, municipally-owned, are available. They are served by a new railway siding and are in close proximity to the main business section.

TRANSPORTATION

Strategically located on two main, through highways; No. 7—Sarnia to Smith Falls connecting with routes to Ottawa; and No. 10—Port Credit to Owen Sound. Railways serving Brampton are the Canadian National—Toronto to Guelph, Kitchener, London and Port Huron; Canadian Pacific—Toronto to Owen Sound. Air transportation at Malton airport only 10 miles from Brampton—Trans Canada Airlines and American Airlines. Regular bus and road transport services to major cities.

TOWN'S FACILITIES

You'll like Brampton. It has everything you would expect to find in an ideal town. Appealing to potential residents are modern electrical and water services, fine educational institutions, splendid churches, many fraternal organizations and service clubs, great variety of sporting activities, two arenas with artificial ice for skating, hockey and curling, organized recreational and cultural program under a full-time, municipal Director of Recreation, three theatres, modern shopping centre, and postal letter-carrier delivery.

A SPORTING TOWN

Brampton has a fine reputation as a sporting town. It is the centre of Canada's National Game, Lacrosse. Brampton Excelsiors have won the Mann Cup and other trophies, emblematic of Canadian Lacrosse Championships on several occasions.

For More Detailed Information Write To R. E. PROUSE, Secretary

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, BRAMPTON

1853 – A CENTURY OF PROGRESS – 1953

1853, FIRST VILLAGE COUNCIL

REEVE: JOHN LYNCH

COUNCILLORS:

JOHN ELLIOTT SENIOR — JOHN HOLMES

PELEG HOWLAND

The Years Between

If the first hundred years are the hardest, they are also the proudest. In this centennial year, oldtimer and newcomer alike survey the past with pride, the present with satisfaction, and the future with high hope. If we had not felt that way there would have been no Centennial. Or, if there had, it would not have been the success which, as we go to press a month before Old Home Week, advance reservations and general response already assure.

The grounds for incorporation are perhaps questionable, since a directory of 1850-51 showed only 78 householders—less than 500 population. Someone must have had foresight, however, for the railway came in 1856, and by 1861 the population was 1,627.

Perhaps no similar community in Ontario has sent out so many able, and often distinguished, sons and daughters to wider spheres of service. Certainly no community has sent out sons and daughters who were prouder of their place of origin. It is recalled by the author that when one of our prominent Bramptonians was running for President of the Freshman class in Victoria University some years ago, he commenced his speech simply by giving his name and stating proudly "I come from Brampton." He was elected. He has kept on bragging about the county, the county town and its people ever since. All Bramptonians are that way. So are all ex-Bramptonians. That is why everyone who isn't practically rooted to the ground is trekking home for the Centennial.

These jollifications are good for a community. Every century or so a town needs to let down its hair, or even grow a beard, and relax and have fun. It needs speeches and music and dancing. It needs old-fashioned costumes and conveyances and balloons and firecrackers and paper streamers. It needs sports and games and contests. It even needs more to eat than you can eat, and more to drink than you can drink—in Brampton of course always within the laws of decorum and the laws of the land—and more old friends to greet than you could shake a stick at, let alone slap on the back.

1874, FIRST TOWN COUNCIL

MAYOR: JOHN HAGGERT

REEVE: KENNETH CHISHOLM — DEPUTY-REEVE: D. S. LESLIE

COUNCILLORS:

EAST WARD—WM. MCCULLA, JOHN W. COLE, JOHN ROBERTSON

SOUTH WARD—JAMES GOLDING, JOHN ANTHONY, THOS. MILNER

WEST WARD—WM. MILNER, PATRICK PURCELL, S. WILLIAMSON

NORTH WARD—R. H. LEWIS, J. W. BEYNON, ALEX. PATTULLO

This booklet will be a reminder of such festivities, but it is more than that. In over a hundred pages of reading matter and advertising, it packs the essence of the past, a picture of the present, and some forecast of the immediate future. To do this, the compiler of THE BRAMPTON STORY has turned for aid not only to the past and present council records of Brampton and the surrounding township of Chinguacousy, the chamber of commerce, and the centennial committee, but to such individual accounts as those of John Lynch, the municipality's first Reeve; W. J. Fenton, for many years, Principal of B.H.S.; Lena Schragg, Ted Reeve, Jim Burrell, Alex. McKinney Jr.; J. A. Duxbury; to the published works and private papers of the late Dr. Wm. Perkins Bull, through the courtesy of his daughter Mrs. Harry L. Symons; and to Mr. C. V. Charters and the files of The Conservator. This aid is gratefully acknowledged. It is hoped that, through it, the story may span the gap from the first forward-looking village council of 1853 to the present progressive body.

1953, PRESENT TOWN COUNCIL

MAYOR: B. HARPER BULL

REEVE: C. CARMAN CORE — DEPUTY-REEVE: W. G. THOMPSON

COUNCILLORS:

F. F. BECKETT — J. E. CALVERT — A. DYBALL

E. F. FURNESS — MRS. S. B. HORWOOD — CYRIL O'REILLY

CLERK-TREASURER: J. GALWAY — ASSESSOR: NORMAN E. HALE — ENGINEER: GEO. F. KIMBALL

BUILDING INSPECTOR: DENNIS WARREN

WATER COMMISSIONERS:

JOHN PATTERSON — E. A. INGRAM

HYDRO COMMISSIONERS:

W. J. AEELL — W. P. DALE

Walter E. Calvert Limited

"Flowers of Distinction"

The founder, Mr. Walter Edwin Calvert, was born in Lincoln, England, on May 3, 1882. Leaving school at the age of thirteen, he was apprenticed to a local nurseryman for five years where he gained a thorough knowledge of Horticultural Production. Mr. Calvert came to Canada in 1905, and after a few years with a commercial grower, started in business for himself.

From a small beginning of five acres and an 18' x 35' greenhouse, and with the able help of his wife the former Ada May Honor, the business flourished. As time went on the three daughters—Eileen, Florence and Mabel, and the two sons—Jack and Jim, all added their efforts to the growth of the business, and in later years the three sons-in-law—Homer Thompson, Carl Moore and John Setterfield.

Incorporated in 1950, Walter E. Calvert Limited now ships from coast to coast, handling and growing a complete range of cut flowers and pot plants. It is the largest grower of chrysanthemums and bulb stock in Canada, operating 450,000 square feet of greenhouse and about twenty-five acres under cultivation besides farming three hundred acres of land, feeding beef cattle and operating a sawmill. The annual turnover is about a million dollars a year.

The Company has been particularly successful in its showings at the National Flower Show held in Toronto at the Royal Winter Fair, in many instances taking more first prizes than all other exhibitors combined.

In keeping with the growth of Canada, Walter E. Calvert Limited is intending to steadily increase production in the future. The object always being—quality in keeping with the highest standards as set by any country in the world.

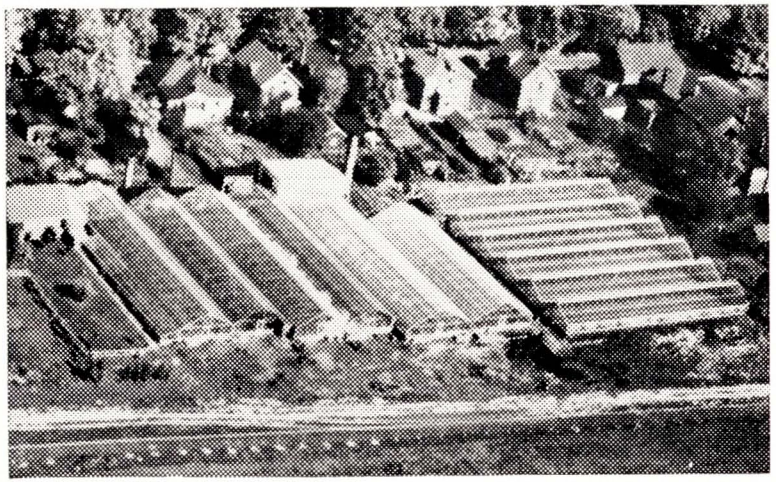
Leading Citizens Go "Pioneer" For Brampton's Old Home Week

Centennial Celebrations in Brampton started April 12th with official opening of the Big Beard Race, sparked by a challenge of Bill Watson, Chamber of Commerce president and Centennial Committee vice-chairman, to Mayor B. Harper Bull. Below, a unique photograph shows Challenger Watson considering rival beard builders offered by the fertile minds of druggists Cec. Carscadden (left) and Wally Large. On the right a Conservator cartoonist idealizes Challenger Watson and Mayor Bull, ready to face the day of judgment and welcome centennial visitors. Readers will notice a whole bag of tricks still unopened, awaiting the great day.





Keeping In Step With Brampton's Progress



In 1940 three Greenhouses purchased from the Merrick Estate. Ten more greenhouses built by the Lord & Burnham Co. Residence, Office, Boiler Room, Garages by Heatley's Construction. Steam Fittings over the years by E. G. Steacy.

Latest addition—Purchased Richmond Roses Ltd., at Richmond Hill, Ont., 60,000 sq. ft. under glass and 12 acres of land. Renovated and new Boiler Plant erected by Town & Country Construction Ltd. Painting and reglazing done by E. Clausen. . . . All firms of Brampton.

Our thanks goes out to our staff, Canadian National, Canadian Pacific, to the Town of Brampton, last but not least to the men of the Water & Hydro Works, who are always on the job.

Always been happy to be with you.
Best wishes for the Future.

From: The Staff, Emma & Henry Jorgenson

HENRY'S WHOLESALE FLORIST,
Nelson and West Sts., Brampton, Ont.

RICHMOND FLORAL CO.,
Roseview Ave., Richmond Hill, Ont.



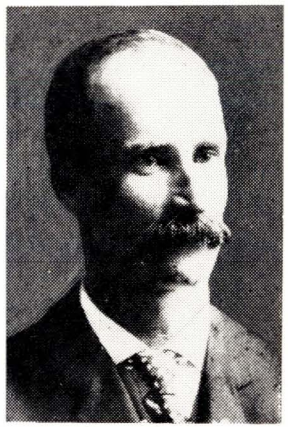
HIS WORSHIP COMPARES MAYORAL BEARDS

Has Mayor B. Harper Bull chosen to emulate the full-flowing foliage of Dr. John T. Mullin, mayor 1893-94, the muttonchop "fringe of Thos. Holtby, Mayor, 1889-90, or the modified Vandyke of E. O. Runians, mayor 1895-96? At press date this is a closely-guarded secret—perhaps His Worship is still a little uncertain himself—but Barber Roy Choate says the colour at least is certain—red!



WHISKER INSPECTORS SCAN ENTRIES

At the starting-line of the Big Beard Race, inspectors Mrs. C. A. Chinn, president of the Brampton Business and Professional Women's Association, Mrs. J. E. Houck, of the Brampton Area High School Board and Peel County Women's Institute, and Councillor Mrs. S. B. Horwood, ensure a fair start by John Cowton, C. R. Gladding, Mayor B. Harper Bull (undergoing a "shave test" by Bill Watson), Peter Beck, an anonymous aspirant, and Bill Ellis.



Wm. Fendley



C. R. Fendley



A. W. Fendley

1893 — 1953

FLORISTS

Three generations of growers and designers of choice flowers.

Always Ready To Serve You

C. R. FENDLEY

FflorIST

20 MURRAY ST. PHONE 138

BRAMPTON, ONT.

Don Campbell

WHOLESALE FLORIST

50,000 SQ. FT. OF GREENHOUSES
DEVOTED TO THE PRODUCTION
OF QUALITY CUT FLOWERS.

— Specializing in —

CARNATIONS - CHRYSANTHEMUMS - SNAPDRAGONS
PANSIES and SWEET PEAS

51 McMURCHY AVE. **PHONE 1644-W**

BRAMPTON WHOLESALE FLORIST LIMITED

CUT FLOWERS — POTTED PLANTS

Wedding Flowers and Funeral Designs Attended To

ALWAYS

OPEN

Come in and see us

353 MAIN ST. N. **PHONE 1332**

Compliments of

LAGERQUIST GREENHOUSES LIMITED

THE BRAMPTON STORY

BY TRUE DAVIDSON

1. Rooted in Britain

We have not journeyed all this way across the centuries, across the oceans, across the mountains, across the prairies, because we are made of sugar candy.
—WINSTON CHURCHILL.

In this Coronation year, 1953, Brampton the beautiful, Brampton the Flower Town, celebrates its centennial. This is a happy coincidence. Brampton, in many ways, typifies the whole British tradition. It is sturdy, sports loving, open air minded, church going, education conscious, proud, modest, and soberly patriotic. It clings fondly to the past, yet finds itself at home in such new ages as those of railways and airplanes. Often, in the end, like the race it typifies, it achieves more solid gains than more spectacular competitors.

Two hundred years ago, it is unlikely that white man had ever set foot where now a traffic light marks our main Four Corners. The land was clothed in primeval forest. Millions on millions of years before, prehistoric seas had retreated. Glaciers had advanced and receded. Wear and weathering had left the Niagara escarpment, of which the Caledon hills are a part, standing high above the land which was to be the township of Chinguacousy. To the south, a series of changing lake levels had left the shorelines of Lake Ontario much as they are today. But no white man had ever surveyed and mapped this area.

The first human eyes to trace the meanderings of the Etobicoke Creek were doubtless Indian. At one time the savage Iroquois, the famed Six Nations, occupied the north shore of Lake Ontario. By 1753 the Mississaugas, recognized at one time as a seventh nation, but actually of Chippewa or Ojibwa stock, like the famous Hiawatha, had replaced them. But these Indian hunters, bringing canoe loads of furs to the French post at Fort Rouille (Toronto), or to rendezvous in the woods with Dutch and English free traders from Albany, naturally preferred the deeper channels and the better beaten portages of the Credit river to the west or the Humber river to the east. Even two hundred years ago the Etobicoke was undependable.

French gave way to British, but the lands which were to become Peel County still belonged to the Indians. United Empire Loyalists fleeing from their homes in the United States because of the American Revolution took refuge in these northern forests, and the British government legalized their position by buying land from the Indians and organizing the new province of Upper Canada. Governor Simcoe established its capital, "Muddy" York, on the site of the old French post, Fort Rouille. There was better mud—muddier mud—on the future site of Brampton, but he did not investigate so far. The Etobicoke Purchase of 1788 only extended to the east bank of the creek four miles up from the lake. Early travel was still mostly by canoe or small boat, hugging the shoreline or following up the larger rivers. Not until the Queen's



OUR FIRST INHABITANTS

HOW TIMES HAVE CHANGED!

IN GOOD OLD BRAMPTON in the last 65 years.

Not only in Sport and Transportation

but also in

Retail Merchandising



Brampton Bicycle Club, 1888

Richard Blain, Harry Shields, A. W. Hall, Al Williams, Tom Carter, J. S. Hill, Will Woods, Tom Watson, Robert Campbell, Frederick Bagwell Holtby, Charles W. Grogan.

1888

IT IS A FAR CRY back to 1888 when Richard Blain established his little hardware store in the tiny town of Brampton. For sixty-five years the business has been serving this urban and rural Peel community and has continued to progress under the late Senator Blain and his son, R. I. Blain, the present owner and proprietor. Not only has the business kept pace with the town's development but also with the most modern methods of merchandising and service. Just as the bone-shaker bicycle gave place to the motorcycle so advances have been made in catering to the buying public. AS BRAMPTON GROWS—BLAIN'S KEEPS STEP.

1953

BLAIN'S HARDWARE & 5c To $1.00 STORE

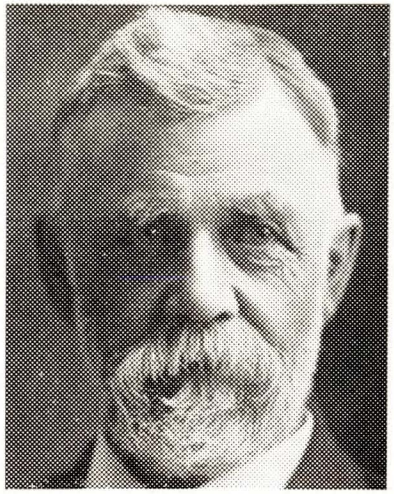
15 MAIN STREET

Phones 104 and 105

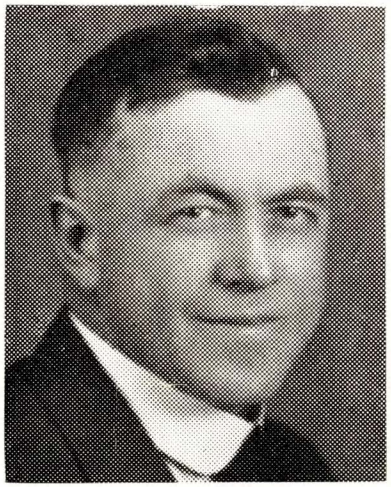
SIX GENERATIONS OF GRAFTONS



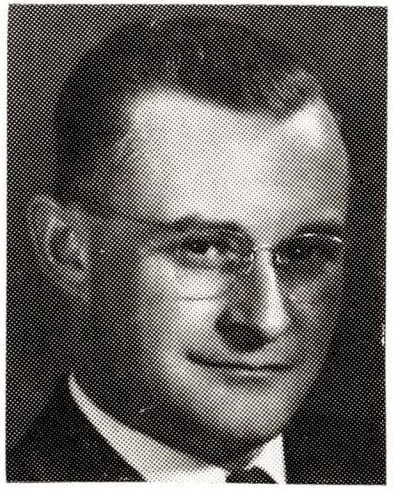
THOMAS GRAFTON



ROYAL GRAFTON



EDGAR GRAFTON



RUSS GRAFTON

The sixth Canadian generation is represented by Ula, Shirley, Donna, and Betty, pretty young daughters of Russ Grafton, Lions Club president and chairman of their Jamboree Committee. Stewart Grafton came to Canada from Ireland, via South Carolina, early in the nineteenth century. He had three sons and six daughters, and each of them gave him a namesake grandson with the exception of Ina (wife of Sir William Gage, noted publisher and philanthropist and donor of beautiful Gage Park). The eldest son, Thomas, helped survey Chinguacousy township, though he himself settled just south of the border. Thomas's son, Royal, was captain of the Derry West militia company which served during the Fenian Raids, and was active in all community affairs. Royal's son Edgar, a highly successful farmer, has probably established a record in taking over some of his father's egg customers in Toronto and serving three generations, some for over fifty years.

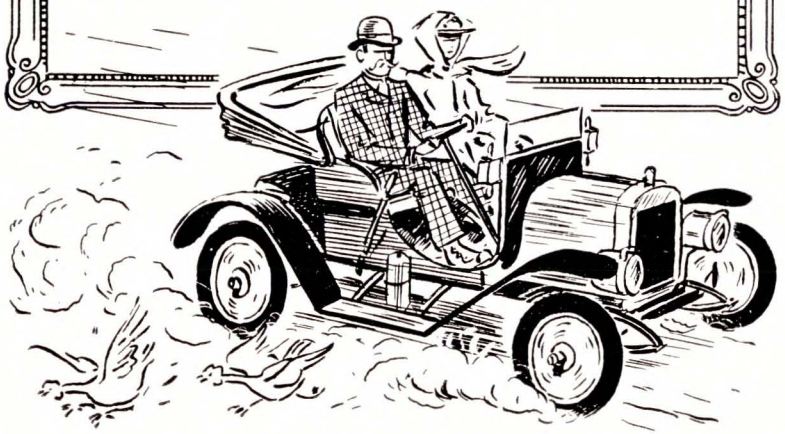
Rangers had cut the first line of Dundas Street and a Lakeshore Road, was there any need or hope of substantial settlement between the mouth of the Etobicoke and the Head of the Lake (Burlington).

In 1805-6, after a big pow-wow with the Mississaugas and their kin, a tract along the lake shore was bought, and what is known as the Old Survey was laid out and opened to settlers. This included the lower part of Toronto township. A decade sufficed to fill these lands. Squatters began to slip into the Indian reserves north of the Old Survey, and grab mill sites or other likely locations. Sons and daughters of United Empire Loyalists were coming of age, and had to have the grants of land they had been promised. There was a flood of immigrants from the British Isles, where conditions were very discouraging. By 1818 the government had to make a further purchase and undertake the New Survey, in which the lots were laid out east and west of Hurontario Street (the Centre Road), instead of north and south of Dundas Street. This opened, in 1819, the balance of Toronto Township. It included also the townships of Albion and Caledon, which, along with Erin in neighbouring Wellington County, were poetically named for the motherlands from which so many of the immigrants came, and which constitute the northern part of Peel County today. Not least important was our own centrally and strategically situated Chinguacousy, named for the famous Chippewa Indian Chief "Shinguacouse", halfbreed son of a Scottish army officer, who thus united the traditions of old and new masters of the county.

This survey was in charge of Timothy Street. Among his assistants was Richard Bristol, who received the first grant of land in Chinguacousy on January 20th, 1820, now the property of the Ontario Reformatory, lot 5, concession 2 west. Another assistant in the survey of this section was Thomas Grafton, who settled right down in the county and made an important contribution to its development. His son, Royal Grafton, served in the militia, and his diary contains an interesting account of drilling in Brampton during the sixties and of active service during the Fenian Raid. His grandson, Edgar, now residing in Brampton, has the compass which Thomas used on the survey of Chinguacousy in 1819.

It is hard at first glance to understand why more than a quarter century passed after the initial survey before Brampton began to bulk large in county history, but the central part of Chinguacousy, without millsites, and long without good roads, may have filled more slowly than the banks of the Humber and the Credit with their obviously valuable mill-sites. The lighter soiled, better drained highlands of Caledon and Albion, with their picturesque scenery, might at first seem preferable to the willow swamps, beaver meadows, and frog bogs along the Etobicoke. It is even possible that the "outlandish" name of Peel's central township was less enticing to homesick immigrants than the names which reminded them of home. However, the demand for land was so great that none in the neighbourhood of the capital was likely to be neglected, and a study of crown grants in the first two or three years of settlement

"GRANDAD WOULD HAVE DIED"



WE LIVE in "wonder full" times today and take so many miracles in our way of life for granted . . . airplanes, radio, television, are but a few. Nothing science develops seems to surprise us any more.

Many of the things modern medical science makes possible in our hospitals today are little short of miracles. The removal of an appendix has become almost routine — a hernia is repaired with despatch, and the diabetic is put on the road to added years of useful life.

While many operations are still considered serious, they are much less **dangerous** than they were a decade or two ago. The skill of surgeons in the use of modern hospital facilities restores thousands to health and strength who, at one time, might not have survived.

Your hospital is your doctor's "workshop" designed to help him protect your health. Hospital facilities, for **your** sake, must be the most modern—the services must be the best. That is what we strive to make them at all times at PEEL MEMORIAL.

Peel Memorial Hospital

Established in Brampton in 1925 (on the premises of William Elliott, one of its earliest settlers)

HAS PROVEN ITS WORTH BY ITS WORKS

From a very small beginning of only a few beds it has grown and progressed until today it has bed accommodation for 74 adults, four children's cribs and 27 bassinettes.

Admissions have grown from 156 in 1925 to 3,176 in 1952.

Last year 898 babies were born at Peel Memorial as compared to 21 in 1925.

Births since its beginning total over 8,500.

These are examples of the indispensable and excellent service being rendered at your local community Hospital.

HELP US TO HELP OTHERS—

A successful hospital is one where the charges to the patients are only large enough to offset the operating costs of the institution and where the building expenses and equipment are supplied by donations from good friends of the hospital. Thanks to many friends, your hospital has been financed on this basis to a large degree ever since its establishment 28 years ago. $3,000 is still required to complete the financing of the $70,000 capital outlay for a much needed addition to the Nurses' Residence. Cash donations or bequests for this or any other purpose will be gratefully received.

BEQUEST FORM

For those desiring to remember the Hospital in their wills the following two plans are put forth as suggestions:

1. A BEQUEST OF A SUM.
"I hereby give, and bequeath to The Peel Memorial Hospital, the sum of Dollars, to be paid to the Board of Governors for the purpose of....."

2. A BEQUEST OF A SUM FOR INVESTMENT, THE INCOME OF WHICH IS TO BE GIVEN TO THE HOSPITAL.

"I hereby give, and bequeath to The Peel Memorial Hospital the sum of Dollars, to be held in trust by the Board of Governors; The income derived from the investment of this sum to be paid to the Board of Governors of the said Hospital for the purpose of....."

suggests that all land in the future County of Peel was taken up very quickly. Any delay in settling may have been due to it being taken up by surveyors such as Bristol and Street, or sons and daughters of Loyalists resident in the Old Survey who did only enough settlement duties to secure their titles and held their property as an investment or speculation.

On the location of Brampton itself it would appear that lot 5, 1st con. west; lot 5, 2nd con. east; lot 6, 1st con. east and lot 6, 2nd con. west were held in reserve for some time, though one of them was leased to John Scott. Add to this the fact that the Etobicoke was what even loyal John Lynch called "not a very valuable stream," and you begin to understand why in 1832 there was still no sign of a town at the junction of Hurontario Street and the Number Five Sideroad.

The beginning of the town of Brampton, horrifyingly enough, would seem to have been a tavern at the north end of the subsequent town limits, on the property of Archibald Pickard on lot 8, 1st con. east. Here one Martin Salisbury operated an inn at which most of the early business of the area, including a regular market fair, seems to have been conducted. An 1827 assessment roll shows Salisbury without land, and boasting only one horse and one cow, but assesses him £211. This was more than Forrest's 400 acres of land with a sawmill and a one-storey house of squared timber on the Credit south of what was to become Huttonville. In fact the only more valuable property in the township was King's general store with 400 acres of land and a fully equipped farmstead.

Samuel Kenney, the first owner of the Hurontario Street frontage of lot 5, 1st east, was evidently a speculator. Early in the eighteen-twenties this lot was taken over by John Elliott, a pious primitive Methodist from Brampton, Cumberland. By 1827 Elliott had almost half of his land cleared, 2 horses, 4 oxen, 4 cows, and 3 horned cattle. He began to look back regretfully to the amenities of the old country. There were no schools here, no shops, no factories, no churches. Above all, he missed the churches.

John Elliott was one of the Primitive Methodists. Sometimes they were called Ranters, on account of their fervid preaching, interspersed with ejaculations such as Amen or Hallelujah from the congregation. They were simple and evangelical in their beliefs, and puritanical in their moral code. It must have been a bitter pill to John Elliott when Wm. Buffy set up a tavern close to the corner of Hurontario Street and Number Five Sideroad, and people began to call the place Buffy's Corners.

Primitive Methodism had started in the northern part of England, and one of its early leaders and powerful preachers, William Lawson, a merchant, lived in Brampton, England, where John Elliott had doubtless known him, and perhaps been one of his converts. The master emigrated not long after the disciple, and went into business with Robert Walker in York. As soon as a Primitive Methodist congregation was established in the backwoods capital, the thoughts of these two zealous workers turned to the scattered flock on the back concessions. Lawson took a wide sweep through the "New Settlements," and one of his first and most important stopping-places, whether by accident or by design, was the farm home of John Elliott.

It must have been a splendid reunion for the two men. Lawson would be weary from his long ride through the forest, for the roads were still little more than blazed trails, or partially chopped clearings. He would throw his saddlebags to the ground and extract a Bible and perhaps a change of linen. Then, over a cup of sassafras tea or dandelion-root coffee, or perhaps a mug of milk, since Elliott now had four cows, the two men would discuss the possibility of setting up a Primitive Methodist society or at least a small "class" for study and interchange of Christian experience.

In the Primitive Methodist Church in Brampton, England, are two almost identical tablets, ascribing the founding of Brampton, Canada, respectively to John Elliott and to William Lawson. The fourth and fifth generation of Elliotts is still represented in Brampton by Mrs. John Birss (Eva Elliott) and her daughter Elizabeth, residing at 117 Main S. Another granddaughter is Mrs. Aird Flavelle (Mae Elliott) now resident in Vancouver. The Lawsons are represented by the Hon. Ray Lawson, O.B.E., LL.B., former lieutenant-governor of Ontario, now Consul General for Canada in New York. Both families are understand-

FOUNDERS ELLIOTT AND LAWSON —BOTH CLAIMS SUBSTANTIATED

"During a recent visit to England, Mrs. F. W. Sutcliffe, formerly Miss Annie Elliott of Brampton, daughter of the late William Elliott, visited the little parish church of Brampton, and there she found on the wall a tablet, in memory of the late John Elliott, the tablet recording that Mr. Elliott, a one time resident of Brampton, England, was the founder of the town of Brampton, Canada. This is an interesting fact in view of the Old Home Week that is contemplated for this summer."

—From the files of The Conservator, April 12, 1923.

"On the walls of the Primitive Methodist Church in Brampton, England, was a tablet with this inscription—

William Lawson, J.P.
Born at Walholme, 1793, married Ann Atkinson, 1814;
Emigrated to Canada 1829—Introduced Primitive Methodism
Into Canada
Founded the Town of Brampton, Canada
Died at Hamilton, Canada, 1875."

—Quotation from an address given in Brampton two years ago by Hon. Ray Lawson, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and great grandson of Wm. Lawson, J.P.

Serving Brampton for over Fifty Years



S. W. McKILLOP—

Born in Brampton in 1922. Attended local schools, graduating from Brampton High School in 1939. Went directly into the family business as manager. Enlisted with the R.C.A.F. in 1942 — served in Canada and overseas till the end of the war. Re-entered business as a partner. Graduated from Canadian School of Embalming in 1947. Married and has two children.

McKILLOP'S

Furniture Studio

41 MAIN ST. N.

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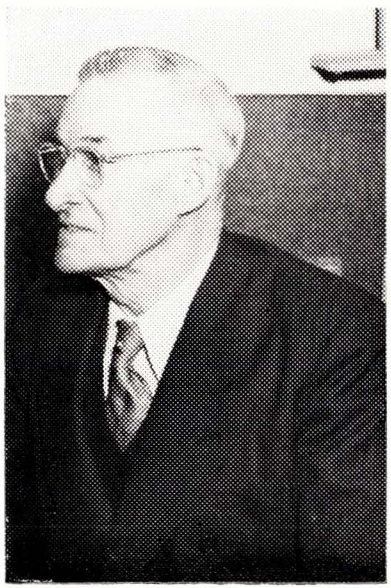
McKILLOP'S

Funeral Home

173 MAIN ST. N.

•

THE PRESENT COMPANY WAS STARTED IN 1931 ON QUEEN ST. E. IN THE STORE NOW OCCUPIED BY EDWARD'S DRESS SHOP. IN 1934 THE PRESENT PREMISES AT 41 MAIN ST. N. WAS PURCHASED FROM THE HIGGINS ESTATE. IN 1942, THE JONES' PROPERTY AT THE CORNER OF CHURCH AND MAIN WAS PURCHASED FOR A FUNERAL HOME. EXPANDING BUSINESS MADE IT NECESSARY TO MOVE TO LARGER QUARTERS AND THE McKILLOP FUNERAL HOME IS NOW LOCATED AT 173 MAIN ST. N.



T. H. McKILLOP—

Born in Brampton in 1878. Attended local schools till 1891 when he went to work for Ed. Crandall. In 1898 he joined Harvey & Crawford in the furniture and undertaking business. Graduated from the School operated by Canadian Embalmers' Association in 1900. In 1910 went into partnership with E. F. McIntyre in the furniture and undertaking business. On Board of Examiners of Canadian Embalmers' Association for three years, on the executive seven years and served as president one year. Sold his interest in 1926. In 1931 went into business with his son Robert, (who was killed in service with the R.C.A.F. in 1942). Married with five children.

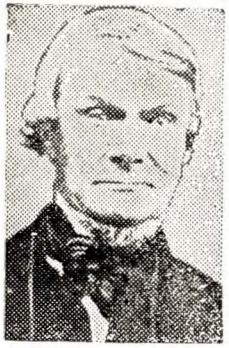
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T. H. McKILLOP & SON

"Growing With Brampton"

FOUNDERS DESCENDANTS AND EARLY PIONEERS





MR. AND MRS. JOHN ELLIOTT

Two of this district's earliest settlers who came out from Brampton, Cumberland, England, about 1821 and built a home on the banks of the Etobicoke about where the McClure Funeral Home is now located.



WM. LAWSON, J.P.

Who purchased land and settled here in 1834. Like Elliott he came from Cumberland and was an ardent Primitive Methodist. It would appear from available records that they combined to give the municipality the name Brampton.



John Lynch home, Brampton, built by Thomas D. Shennick. "An unusual and striking house to anyone entering Brampton. The owner had very modern ideas of open air below and glass and light above." Professor Eric Arthur.

Mrs. Arthur Wigley (Anna Maria, daughter of Jno. Lynch)

Jno. Lynch & nephew Judge A. F. Scott

Mrs. Jno. Scott (Mary, sister of Jno. Lynch)

Susan, Kate, & Hattie Lynch, nieces of Jno. Lynch

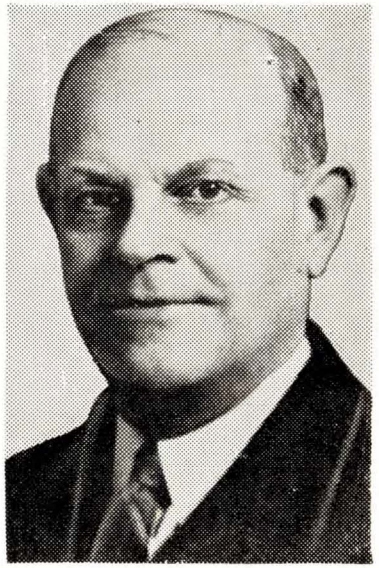
THE LYNCH FAMILY AND HOME

The frame house pictured above is one of Brampton's oldest residences and is still in excellent condition. It is located at 82 Queen St. East and is owned by W. J. Foster.



MRS. (EVA ELLIOTT) BIRSS

A fourth generation descendant of John Elliott. She and her daughter Elizabeth (fifth generation) reside at 117 Main St. South. Mrs. Birss is also a grandniece of John Haggert, first mayor of Brampton.



HON. RAY LAWSON

Former Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, now Consul General for Canada in New York, is a fourth generation descendant of Wm. Lawson. His daughter (fifth generation), Mrs. R. E. J. Kindersley resides at Oakville.



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ably proud of the distinction, and historians have racked their brains in an effort to decide which claim was valid. In doing so they seem completely to ignore the character and circumstances of the pioneers. They worked together.

As a result of this reunion, the name of Brampton made its Canadian debut. It appeared as a point on a Primitive Methodist circuit plan, an involved schedule made necessary in those days by the scarcity of ordained ministers. On such a plan as many as twenty appointments would be included, with the services of ministers, local preachers, exhorters, and class leaders distributed as equitably as possible among them. The Brampton class met in Elliott's home, the property which became the nucleus of Peel Memorial Hospital. Lawson was responsible for its spiritual welfare but John Elliott was class leader.

Two or three years later Elliott subdivided part of his farm, and Lawson moved out of the capital to help set up the new community. Brampton became more than a name on a preacher's plan. It became a community in which the milk drinkers outnumbered the beer drinkers, and for which, accordingly, Buffy's Corners, was obviously no longer a suitable name. Here again the two men worked together. The town of Brampton is their memorial.

Brampton soon became the heart of Primitive Methodism in Canada. The first annual conference of the denomination was held in Brampton, and almost half of those which followed. If communities, like cloths, are dipped, at certain critical moments, in dyes which colour their entire fabric, the uncompromising puritanism of the Primitive Methodists was certainly a strong infusion in such a dye-bath for early Brampton.

The Primitive Methodists, however, like the Quakers and others, knew how to combine simple piety and brotherly love with an infinite capacity for hard work and a shrewd capacity to make two dollars grow where one penny was planted. The early Scottish and Irish settlers in this area, too, as is not infrequently the case with Celts, combined a certain hard-headed business sense with their adventurous idealism. Undaunted by the somewhat discouraging site, they proceeded to put Brampton on the business map.

Anything less like a modern town than Brampton of the eighteen-twenties would be hard to imagine. Pioneer John Lynch, in his old age, recalled the Etobicoke "meandering through the streets . . . wandering and curving, crossing and recrossing . . . as if in doubt of the proper course to Lake Ontario." Its banks were green with leeks and spotted with flowers in spring. It was scorned by trout, but salmon and suckers still did their best to get home past Smith's dam at the mouth and Silverthorn's at Dundas street. One of Lynch's earliest memories was of beavers starting a colony in Johnston's swamp which lay between the main part of the town and Salisbury's tavern on the Pickard farm. The ill-fated passenger pigeons went over in flocks that darkened the sky, so thick that a single discharge would bring down enough birds to feed the family for a week. There was a nice pine grove on the Crown reserve leased to John Scott where the pot-hunter could find partridge almost any time, and often deer or even bear. Only two road allowances had been chopped out, and travellers must have forded the stream, as there is no record of any permanent bridge having been yet built. Dwellings must have been chiefly log shanties, not half a dozen in the entire township of Chinguacousy being considered important enough to enter on the assessment roll of 1827 even as one-storey houses of squared timber.

By the end of the thirties all this had changed. Farmers had made extensive clearings and the drainage picture had changed. While Brampton itself still suffered from occasional floods, it was the centre of one of the richest agricultural areas in the Home District. It is said to have grown more wheat to the acre than any other part of Upper Canada (Ontario), and of the very finest quality. The position of Brampton at an important crossroads would attract farmers if they could dispose of their grain there. And enough far-sighted business men had settled in the area to provide such facilities.

The first industry in Brampton, as in so many pioneer communities, was doubtless an ashery. Settlers spent the winter chopping down the trees on five or ten acres of land. The trunks were cut into short lengths for easier handling and in the spring they were piled and burned. There was no thought of conservation. The forest was the enemy, to be destroyed as fast as possible. If the farmer had leisure, however, especially after he had got some fields ready for sowing, he would collect the best of the ashes and sell them. There was a ready market for both pot and pearl ashes, and the farm quotations of the day always gave the prices. Ten acres of forest would make about five barrelfuls of potash worth from £2 to £6 a barrel, which would almost pay for clearing the land. But if the price was low many farmers preferred to sell the ashes for about fourpence a bushel or a little whiskey.

John Scott started the first ashery in Brampton, and as grain became more plentiful he added a small chopping-mill and distillery. The millstones operated vertically instead of horizontally and thus, as Scott's brother-in-law informs us, attracted a good deal of attention. This is said to have been the only instance of the water power of the Etobicoke being used to operate machinery in Brampton. For any considerable industrial growth, the community had to await the development of new types of power.

In business, as in industry, early Brampton was the heart of the surrounding farmlands and drew its lifeblood from them. Peleg Howland and Major George Wright, first Reeve of Chinguacousy Township, operated general stores. Kenneth Chisholm started his business career weighing grain for Howland, and later went into business with the Elliotts. John Lynch became a realtor and conveyancer. They were farmers before they were business men; they were farmers because they were business men; and they were business men because they were farmers.

It was the business acumen of her early citizens which put Brampton on the economic and so eventually on the political map. Lynch was

Cope-Chat

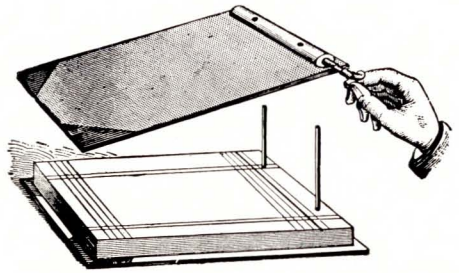
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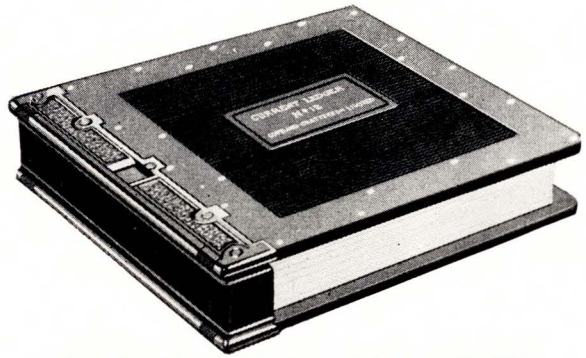
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Official Records Of First Governing Bodies

RECORDS
of the
TOWNSHIP OF CHINGUACOUSY
in the
HOME DISTRICT and PROVINCE
of
UPPER CANADA
1821

This year the inhabitant householders having neglected to hold their Town meeting on the first Monday in January according to Law, the following Officers were appointed by the Justices of the Peace for this district in Quarter Sessions assembled. Viz.:

JOHN SCOTT	—	Town Clerk
AMOS STAFFORD	—	Assessor
ASA INGRAM	—	Assessor
JAMES CURRIE	—	Collector
JOHN LAFFLER	—	Pathmaster
JOHN TOLPAY	—	Pathmaster
JAMES BUNTON	—	Pathmaster
ROBERT TRIMBLE	—	Pathmaster
JAMES BUNTON	—	Pound Keeper

MINUTES
PROCEEDINGS OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
OF THE TOWNSHIP OF CHINGUACOUSY
FIRST MEETING

Monday, Jany. 21st, 1850.

The Council met at 10 a.m. at Rutledge's Inn in the village of Edmonton, Chinguacousy pursuant to the provisions of the 24th Sec. 12th Victoria Cap. 87.

It was moved the Township Clerk do take the Chair. The following gentlemen answered their names and took their seats, as Township Councillors elected by the several wards in the Township, Viz.:

For the 1st Ward	GEORGE WRIGHT, ESQ.
For the 2nd Ward	JAMES HAMILTON, ESQ.
For the 3rd Ward	JOHN LITTLE, ESQ.
For the 4th Ward	ROBERT FORREST, ESQ.
For the 5th Ward	WILLIAM ALLEN, ESQ.

Mr. Forrest seconded by Mr. Little moves that George Wright, Esq. be the Town Reeve for the present year. Carried. The Town Reeve took the oath of office before a Justice of the Peace.

FIRST MEETING
BRAMPTON VILLAGE COUNCIL

Although the minute books of the Brampton Village Council for the first seven years are not available, a photograph of page one of the first minute book recording the minutes of the first Village Council meeting Monday, January 17th, 1853, has come to light and is reproduced here as proof positive that it is one hundred years since Brampton's Incorporation as a Village and that this year 1953 is its Centennial. Note that the first "Townreeve" of the Village was John Lynch Esq. and was sworn in by a Mr. W. B. Reeve, Esq. This is indeed a valuable historical document.

Minutes
of the
Municipal Council of the Village of Brampton

First Meting

Monday 17th January 1853.

The following Gentlemen having taken the Oaths of Qualification and of Office before W. B. Reeve Esqr. took their seats as Village Councillors That is to say.

John Elliott Senr. Esq.
Peleg Howland Esqr.
John Holmes Esqr
John Lynch Esqr.

On motion of Mr. Howland. Mr Elliott took the Chair.

Mr Holmes seconded by Mr Howland moves That John Lynch Esqr. be Townreeve for the present year Carried.

The Reeve was sworn in by W. B. Reeve Esqr.
The Reeve took the Chair
The Reeve appointed William Forster one of the Auditors for the present year.

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We Welcome all the Old Residents back to
Good Old Brampton, for this our Centennial Year

the second Reeve of Chinguacousy (1851 and 1852) and first Reeve of Brampton (1853) and an active Justice of the Peace for more than half a century. Peleg Howland became one of Canada's outstanding merchants and his brother Sir William became lieutenant-governor of Ontario in 1868. George Wright became a member of the legislature in 1851. Kenneth Chisholm, served several terms as Reeve of Brampton, was the municipality's first county warden and sat in the legislature through the seventies and eighties. Such men had vision. If Brampton was to expand as a grain market and agricultural centre, better transportation facilities were essential. The railway brought these.

There were bridges across the Etobicoke by the eighteen-thirties, but they were constantly in need of repairs, as township minutes indicate. In the forties and early fifties we find references to the Plank Road Company and the Port Credit and Hurontario Plank Road, then the latest "modern improvement," and certainly a great advance over the log "corduroy" of the first pioneers. This road ran from Port Credit to Edmonton (Snelgrove). But the Provincial Guarantee Act of 1849 ushered in a railway boom, and the leading men in Brampton saw their chance.

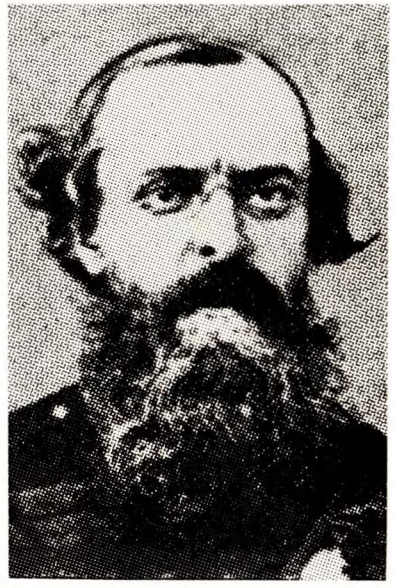
Private enterprise went "hog-wild" for a while. Provincial charters were granted left and right—fifty-six between 1850 and 1853—with absolutely no regard to the financial possibilities of the proposed lines. Many companies never got beyond the charter stage, while others made huge profits or went bankrupt within a few years. Lavish assistance was provided by the central government, but the local people also had to make big concessions and sometimes assume heavy responsibilities, and there was much "expressing concern" and "viewing with alarm." Indeed many smaller communities turned up their noses at the new gadget only to have it by-pass them, and leave them to doze their lives away like a feeble old man by a kitchen stove, oblivious of the world that passes his front door.

Not so with Brampton. It was in 1852, when John Lynch, that ardent sponsor of Brampton development, had just become reeve of the township, that the Chinguacousy council held an emergency meeting and suspended the usual rules to expedite passage of a bylaw for taking stock to the amount of £10,000 in the proposed Toronto and Guelph Railway on the "assurances" of the Company that the railway would pass through Brampton and "that there shall be a Depot or Station erected in the said village." And this when the work on all the roads and bridges of the township was limited to £100 annually.

Meanwhile steps were being taken for the incorporation of the village of Brampton, and Chinguacousy council asked the reeve, as a Bramptonian, some rather searching questions about the plans. Assurances having been received that the railway would pass through Brampton and that a station would be built there, council made suggestions as to its precise location. There was some doubt as to whether the station should be built on John Elliott's property, as council suggested,



JOHN SCOTT

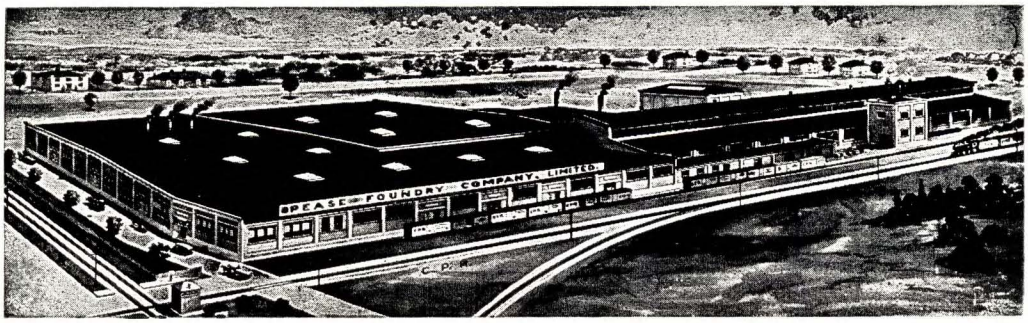


GEORGE WRIGHT



STATION OF THE CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS
Incorporating the Grand Trunk which incorporated the Toronto and Guelph.

1885 OUR 68th YEAR 1953
41 Years in Brampton



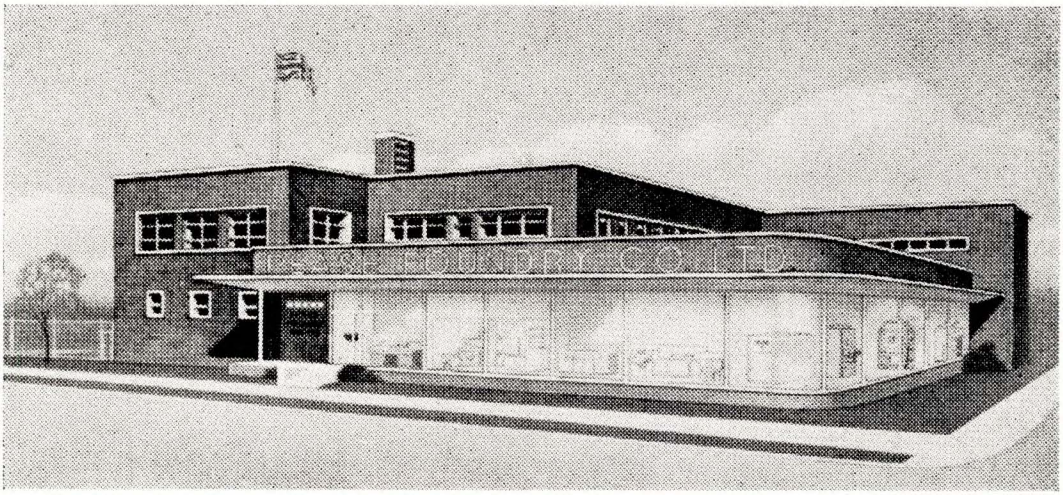
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or on that of George Wrights, who was M.L.A. at the time, and there was even a suggestion from the company that the railway might bypass Brampton altogether, in which case the township would be freed of its oligations regarding stock. The stock was eventually sold, to facilitate amalgamation with the Canada Grand Trunk Railway Company, but the influence of Major Wright and other Bramptonians was evidently sufficient to bring the projected station to the Wright property, its present location. This year 1953 is thus the centenary not only of the village but of the final arrangements in connection with its first vital forward step as a business centre of the county.

Typically British, however, even in its expansion, Brampton kept its economy firmly rooted in the surrounding countryside. Its many fine nurseries and greenhouses are in a sense merely an urbanization of farming. Its industries from the earliest days have drawn on local raw materials or catered to local needs. Its churches and schools—indeed all its services—have ministered to the farm community as well as the townsfolk and have been supported by both. You do not need to have been born within the limits of the corporation to take pride in its lacrosse teams or share in its social and cultural life. In a sense the history of the town is the history of the greater part of the surrounding township also. When, after long and bitter agitation, the county of Peel was finally separated from the county of York, Brampton became the county town, it received automatically a number of buildings and services of county-wide importances, so that its history must also be, in many ways, a county history as well.

Brampton, however, has never become infected by the American mania for making more money than you can spend. It has always had time for recreation, for culture, and for a pleasant social life. With less wealth than many communities, it has also had less real poverty. Its homes and public buildings are plain but substantial, its parks and grounds are well kept. Even the Etobicoke creek has finally been tamed.

Now, this centennial year, Brampton stands at a new crossroads. With the large-scale industrialization of south western Ontario, mass changes in population and ways of life become inevitable. The air age is upon us, and Malton airport could hardly be more convenient for Brampton if we had built it ourselves. At such a time a review of past achievements is particularly interesting and valuable as a prelude to a preview of the next hundred years.

Brampton Centennial Committee

MAYOR B. HARPER BULL, Honorary Chairman

C. V. CHARTERS, General Chairman — W. M. WATSON, Vice Chairman
ARCHIE STEPHENS, Secretary — C. O. CARSCADDEN, Treasurer

Members of Executive:

Reeve C. Carman Core, Councillor J. Calvert, Emerson McKinney, R. I. Blain, O. L. Dickhout, Mrs. G. C. Armitage, Mrs. Rena Moseley, Miss Lilas Trout, Les. Cook, Russ Grafton, Bob Mann, Stan Barbour, J. Eastaugh.

2. Home District — Home Town

Democracy, a charming form of government, full of variety and disorder, and dispensing a sort of equality to equals and unequals alike. —PLATO.

For municipal purposes this area has been a part successively, and in some cases concurrently, of the Nassau, Niagara or Home District, the township of Chinguacousy, the County of York, and the County of Peel. It has seen municipal governments grow in importance until they represented the very roots of democracy, and today it sees them threatened by the increasing trend towards centralization. Its history has been an epitome of the development of local institutions in the province.

Districts came first. They were divisions set up for administrative purposes only, and they were set up by proclamation of the governor-general in Quebec. Appropriately enough, they bore the names of German kinfolk of the royal British house of Brunswick. Loyalist fugitives from the vengeful United States poured across the narrow links in the Great-Lakes St. Lawrence chain into the forests of Canada and settled in these districts. At first they were administered by martial law, but in 1791 the province of Upper Canada was set up with a lieutenant-governor of its own and representative parliamentary institutions.

The province was divided into counties for the purpose of political representation, and a huge unsettled area on the north shore of Lake Ontario received the name of York county. It was combined with Durham and the first riding of Lincoln to get enough people to elect one member. These counties, however, played no part in municipal government for the first half-century of their existence.

As for townships, they had been the unit of land survey ever since the British conquest. The British government found "the settling of Planters in Townships hath very much redounded to their advantage, not only with respect to the assistance they have been able to afford each other in their civil concerns, but likewise with regard to the security they have thereby acquired against the insults and incursions of neighbouring Indians or other enemies," and the governor-general was therefore authorized "to lay out townships of a convenient size and extent," in such places as in his discretion he judged "most proper." This right was subsequently taken over by the provincial legislatures.

Local self-government is as oid as the oldest history of the Anglo-Saxon tribes. Tacitus commented on their jealous independence, their local loyalties. They lived in little farmer-commonwealths, ruled by "ealdormen" or elders and "witan" or wise men, according to the "customs" of the settlement, "broadening down from precedent to precedent," and the whole settlement gathered round the sacred tree or moot-hill to administer justice and frame the laws of the "burgh" or "by". The barons stole the powers of the "tun" and the hundred and the shire, and with the fall of the barons these went mostly to the appointed courts of quarter sessions, with the balance being organized by



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30
YEARS



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ARNOTT McCLURE

1923 - 1953



the church so that township and parish were identical. Wardens became churchwardens, and open meetings became closed corporations. But the soil and climate of the frontier nourish independence, and the town meetings which had died out in England revived and flourished in the American colonies. This concept of local government the Loyalists brought with them to Canada, and the authorities soon found them just as insistent on local autonomy as the rebels they had left behind, the only difference being that they wanted it under the British flag.

Upper Canada's first lieutenant-governor, John Graves Simcoe, regarded local government with suspicion and tried to duplicate the arbitrary conditions then existing in England. He had a plan for appointing hereditary county lieutenants as the foundation of an aristocracy, and he restricted the powers of the township officials to those absolutely required for administrative purposes.

The real local power rested with appointed justices of the peace, assembled in quarter sessions. They received petitions for roads and bridges, and administered such funds as were collected for these purposes in addition to the provincial grants. They set the district tax rate, at first limited to a penny in the pound though by 1827 they were levying one pence ha'penny in Chinguacousy. They appointed a district treasurer who was paid by a percentage of the tax money, and from whom it was often very difficult to extract accounts. They also performed a variety of legislative functions.

In the Home District, at their spring session in 1800, for example, they established a pound for animals, fixed ferry rates for the Humber (there was as yet no official ferry at the Credit, let alone the Etobicoke), appointed constables, and passed a by-law requiring each householder to keep two fire-buckets, marked clearly with his name, always filled and ready. There was a fine if you failed to fill the buckets, and a further fine if your own house caught.

In 1793 the Assembly authorized the Court of Quarter Sessions to call meetings in each township or group of townships having thirty or more resident householders. Each township meeting could elect two assessors and a tax collector. But they were not authorized to say how much tax should be collected, or what should be done with the money. That was the pre-rogative of the magistrates. People could also be appointed to look after straying animals and to organize statute labour, several days' work which each settler was supposed to give or pay for to improve the roads. This naturally roused more interest, being closer home, though even here the township meeting had at first little legislative power. Where the inhabitants were so scattered or so apathetic that a meeting could not be secured, the justices of the peace could make the appointments, but these were so little sought after that fines had to be imposed on those who declined the honour. Draftees were thus much likelier to accept if the pressure of public opinion was behind the nomination. Expediency, not self-government, was the aim of the early town meeting.

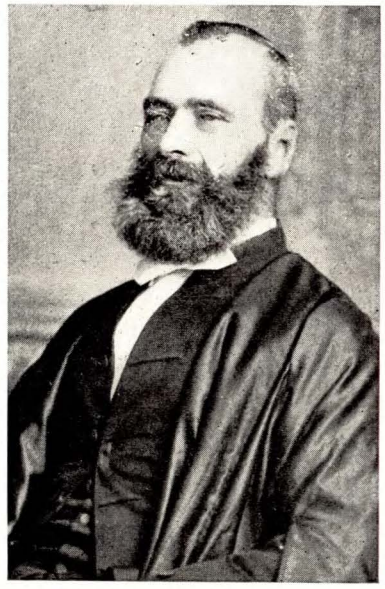
The justices of the peace had to appoint for Chinguacousy in 1821, "the inhabitant householders having neglected to hold their town meeting on the first Monday in January." They appointed John Scott (W ½ of lot 6, concession 1 E.) as town clerk or, so to speak, as executive secretary, and they appointed the required assessors, collector, pound keeper, and four pathmasters, but it is noteworthy that they did not bother to appoint town wardens with their vaguer duties.

In the following year the "town meeting" was held, and a full slate of officials appointed, including, doubtless, those for the Gore of Toronto, which seems to have been operated with Chinguacousy until 1831. There were thirteen overseers of highways, as the pathmasters were now called. As an act of 1805 had called for not less than two nor more than ten, and an act of 1818 had only recently and rather grudgingly given permission for three more if really required, the appointment of thirteen suggests a real enthusiasm for roads in Chinguacousy, and numerous petitions to the quarter sessions and the legislature support this.

William Johnston, of W ½ of lot 7, concession I E., was elected town clerk in 1822 and re-elected for more than twenty years. Most jobs, however, were passed around every year or two. In the late eighteen-twenties there had to be considerable doubling up. Daniel Hopkins served simultaneously as eastern warden and pathmaster. John Lefflar was eastern town warden and assessor. Jacob Shook was western



DAVID LYNCH SCOTT
Son of the Brampton Pioneers John Scott and Mary Lynch, and a brother of Judge A. F. and a brother-in-law of John Coyne, M.P.P. He became Chief Justice of Alberta.



JUDGE A. F. SCOTT
Also a son of John and Mary Lynch Scott, a noted lawyer, a militia officer from 1847 to 1867, and County Judge of Peel when Brampton was incorporated as a town.

HEWETSON

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SHOES FOR NEARLY
HALF A CENTURY

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"SLAX"
MOCCASINS
FOR ALL AGES

MAJORETTE
BOOTS

HEWETSON SHOES LIMITED
BRAMPTON ONTARIO CANADA

pound-keeper and pathmaster. All the old well-known names appear; Ostrander, Hostrawser, Harrison, Salisbury, Craig, Campbell, Lynch, Crumbie, Robinet, McMicking, Currie, King, Scott, Caesar, Elliott, Archdekin, Haines, etc. In 1831, though separated from the Gore of Toronto, Chinguacousy, still fascinated by the problem of transportation, took advantage of the act of 1830 authorizing the appointment of up to thirty pathmasters by selecting twenty-five. The township also doubled the number of its pound keepers, suggesting an increase both in the amount of live stock and in the extent and value of the crops they might damage. District road commissioners in 1831 included John Scott and John Bagwell.

The control of district taxes by irresponsible magistrates, and the expenditure of provincial funds by a legislature "chiefly intent on making their disposal a means of strengthening the influence of its members in the constituencies which they represent," and therefore, as Lord Durham pointed out in his famous report, tending to favour the more settled districts at the expense of those whose need was greater, were factors in encouraging the rebellion of 1837. Typically British in this, as in so many ways, Bramptonians held aloof from armed rebellion, but many showed their sympathy by extending comfort and aid to fugitives after their defeat at Montgomery's tavern. James Neelands, merchant, was one such, and when militia undertook to search his house and shop he defended the doorway with a large hand-spike. Although her menfolk were serving with the loyal militia, little Jane Pickard, of the family through whom the McCullas trace their U.E. Loyalist descent, hid young William Murphy in the big old Dutch bake-oven; two years later she married him.

Among the reforms which followed the Rebellion and Lord Durham's Report on its causes, was the District Councils Act of 1841, which established the first real municipal self-government in the Canadas. Home District Councillors in the following year included Francis Campbell and James Hamilton of Chinguacousy, Wm. Johnston being one of the members for Chinguacousy in the following year.

By this time districts were obviously too large and unwieldy for local government, and the obvious step was to take over the county or riding organization. This was done by legislation in 1849, which led to the setting up of a council for the united counties of York, Peel, and Ontario. At the same time the township organization was tied into that of the counties and assumed a form much like today's. Thus the first true municipal council of Chinguacousy township met at Rutledge's Inn at Edmonton in January, 1850, with George Wright of Brampton, representing the first Ward and elected reeve, and with Dennis Lynch as clerk.

Men like Lynch and Scott could see that the united counties would soon fall apart. They could not but feel that if Brampton was ever to assume a position of leadership this was the moment. Smith's *Canadian Gazetteer* of 1846 had mentioned Cooksville, Springfield, Port Credit, Streetsville and Churchville, and ignored Brampton, but Rowsell's *Directory* of 1850-51 showed Brampton, albeit considerably smaller than Streetsville and overlapping badly with the rural listings in Chinguacousy at that. But there was talk of a railway coming to Brampton, and if it could become the county town of an independent county its future would be assured. This was doubtless one of the factors which influenced Bramptonians to apply for incorporation.

The incorporation of Brampton gave the county of Peel in general, and the township of Chinguacousy in particular, one more vote in the united county council. It also placed Brampton on the political map in a new light. Ontario county soon left the union, but there were years of discussion, with strong feelings on both sides, before a provisional council could be set up for Peel. Much of the difficulty stemmed from jealousy over the selection of a county town. The central position of Brampton, its railway connections, its political influence, its incorporated position, and its growing wealth, made it an obvious choice, but communities like Streetsville, which had been hives of pioneer industry while Brampton was still a rural crossroads, found this hard to swallow.

In 1856 the separation by-law passed by a small majority. In 1859 the reeves and deputy reeves chose Malton as the county town for the new county. In 1860 the decision was repealed, and a referendum was taken on the selection of the county town, with Malton, Streetsville and Brampton being offered, and Brampton was chosen, but the vote to provide money for county buildings was lost. Chinguacousy and Brampton were at one in the matter, and in 1861 the former sent Robert Smith and Michael Purdue to Quebec, then the capital of the united Canadas, to do a bit of lobbying, with an expense allowance of $200 each. Next year the two men travelled to Quebec again, this time with an allowance of $300 each. John Hillyard Cameron, then Federal member for Peel, owned land in Chinguacousy and doubtless gave them what help he could.

Finally the matter was settled. A provisional council was set up in 1865, with R. A. Hartley and John Henderson representing Chinguacousy and Christopher Stork, the pharmacist, representing Brampton. The county buildings were erected at a cost of $40,000, and in January, 1867, the year of the confederation of Canada, the first Peel council met in them. Robert Smith, R. Hamilton, and J. P. Hutton represented Chinguacousy, and Kenneth Chisholm represented Brampton. As a concession to Streetsville, which had put up such a vigorous fight to become the county town, and had got itself incorporated in the process, its reeve, Dr. John Barnhart, became the first county warden, but he was succeeded in 1868 by Kenneth Chisholm, who held office for three terms.

The final advance, incorporation of Brampton as a town, came into effect in 1874, and John Lynch, that ardent home town patriot, celebrated by preparing and publishing a Peel Directory, incorporating a good deal of history, and simply bursting with civic pride. Brampton had made its place in history.

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Oldest Retail Business In Brampton?

The business known for the past thirty-eight years as Boyle's Drug Store is probably the oldest retail business in the town of Brampton. It was a going concern at the time of the Union of Upper and Lower Canada. It reached maturity before the formation of this great Dominion. It's diamond Jubilee was celebrated at the turn of the century and its centennial thirteen years ago.

This business was established in 1840 by David Truman, a Scotsman who served his apprenticeship in the Old Land and brought with him to his new home all the traditions of care and skill belonging to the ancient profession of the Apothecary.

David Truman was succeeded by his son-in-law, Christopher Stork, who was one of the earliest reeves of the village of Brampton and also found time to serve as a captain in the militia at the time of the Fenian Raids.

About 1880 Christopher Stork was succeeded by his son, Edwin Truman Stork, who continued the business under the name "C. Stork & Son" until 1915.

In the early eighties Edgar Walker Boyle served his apprenticeship under the tuition of "Ed" Stork, attended the newly formed Ontario College of Pharmacy, and received his diploma in 1885.

In August, 1915, E. W. Boyle returned to Brampton and in partnership with his son, Robert Dawson Boyle, purchased the business of his former preceptor, E. T. Stork. The partnership operated under the name of Boyle's Drug Store. After the death of his father, in 1920, Bob Boyle continued and is still continuing the business under the same name of Boyle's Drug Store.

Few businesses in Ontario have as lengthy a record as this of successful operation with each proprietor in turn training his successor in the duties and responsibilities of his profession.

The business of Boyle's Book Store is not quite so old as that of the Drug Store. It was established some time in the "eighties" by Mrs. Thos. Thauburn as a "fancy goods" business. Mr. Thauburn soon joined his wife in the business and books and stationery were added to the stock. Before long Mrs. Thauburn retired from active participation but for many years Tom Thauburn was one of the most prominent and successful merchants in Brampton.

In 1920 this business was purchased by Mr. Fred Needham who was succeeded in 1926 by Mr. and Mrs. James Bowie. Old timers will remember Mrs. Bowie as Eva Thauburn, a niece of Tom Thauburn.

Mr. and Mrs. Bowie retired in 1945 at which time the business became Boyle's Book Store and has continued since that date under the capable management of Ed. Boyle, very ably assisted by Miss Ruth Gammell.

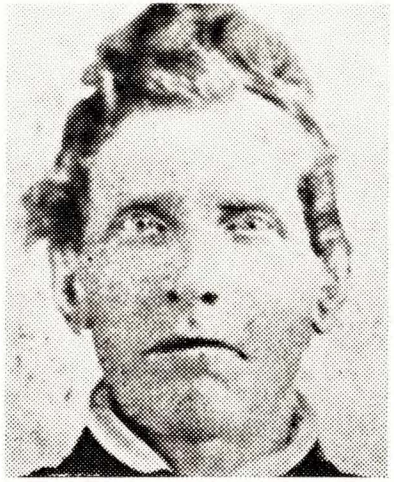
In spite of their great age, Boyle's Drug Store and Boyle's Book Store remain among the most progressive retail businesses in Brampton.

Boyle's Drug Store

5 Main Street North

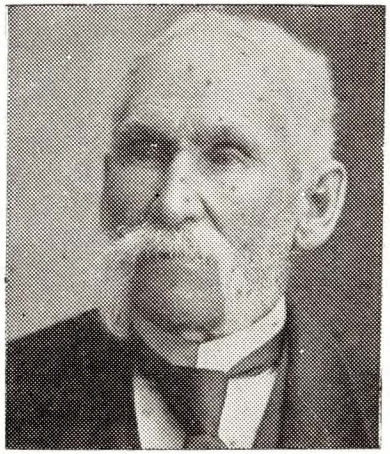
Boyle's Book Store

11 Main Street North



WM. JOHNSTON

First elected township clerk, and great-grandfather of the present mayor. Sarah Johnston married Hardy Baskerville, and Jessie Baskerville married Magistrate L. J. C. Bull, a former mayor of Brampton and father of B. Harper Bull.



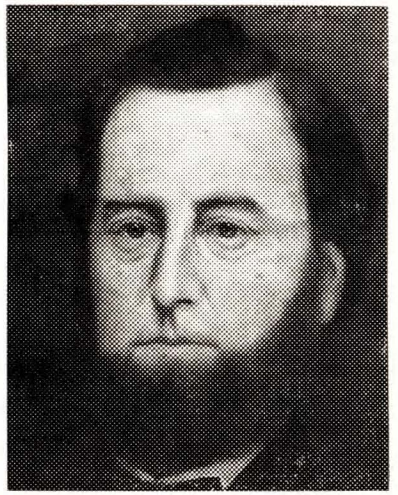
J. P. HUTTON

Scottish founder of Huttonville, in 1831, married Jemima Worts in 1835; for years deputy reeve of township, president of Peel Agricultural Society, militia captain, and magistrate, miller and business man.

A MUCH PRIZED FAIR POSTER



The market fair advertised above was only one of the activities centering around the old Archibald Pickard property. There is said to have been a small store also, court was held in the tavern, and possibly the first mail delivered. Salisbury's tavern continued for half a century to be a gathering place for pathmasters and fenceviewers and the general transaction of township business.



CHRISTOPHER STORK (1830-76)

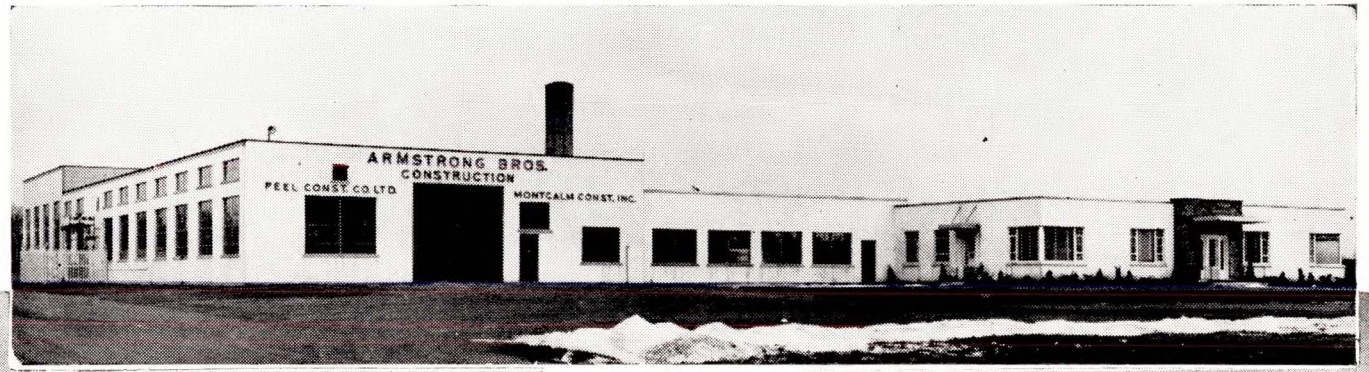
Early Brampton apothecary, captain of the Brampton Infantry Company in the sixties and during the Fenian Raids, grandfather of Aubrey Robinson, local stockbroker.



JANE PICKARD

The first white child born in Brampton, long before it was named or incorporated. She married Wm. Murphy under romantic circumstances.

Armstrong Bros. New Office and Equipment Plant





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On Your
Construction
Problems



Equipped to do Tough Jobs Fast and Efficiently

ARMSTRONG BROS. CONSTRUCTION

GENERAL CONTRACTORS

PEEL CONSTRUCTION CO. LTD.

BRAMPTON, ONTARIO CANADA

MONTCALM CONSTRUCTION INC.

3. Field and Farmyard

You may buy land now as cheap as stinking mackerel.—SHAKESPEARE.

Pioneers in Peel, as elsewhere, used their land for subsistence farming, that is for producing the food and clothing they themselves required. They sold or bartered their small surpluses to procure the little luxuries they could afford. The forests they cleared gave them timber and firewood and lye for making soft soap. They raised their own meat and dairy products, supplementing their diet with domestic or wild fruits and vegetables, game and fish. They made their own tallow candles, and spun their own wool. In addition to their staples such as grain and potatoes, most farmers grew a little flax from which they made their own linen. They made their own vegetable dyes, their own quill pens and soot ink. One Peel pioneer wrote home telling how in one day he had made an iron tooth for a harrow, and an ivory one for a pretty girl.

Good farm land could be bought in Chinguacousy around 1820 for two or three dollars an acre, according to John Bagwell, though he had heard of extravagant persons paying as much as seven, and cleared land always sold at five or six. Wheat then sold at half a dollar a bushel "which without rent or tythes or taxes shall be better than 6 s. at home." A tax roll of 1827 shows 212 farms partly cleared, about 3,700 acres out of a possible 27,200, but already raising costs of land. Fortunately farm prices went up too, and the Clarke letters soon after this show land at nearly $10 an acre, but wheat at $1.25 to $1.50 a bushel, and pork or beef at $4.10 a hundredweight. It was during 1827 that the balance of the Crown reserves in Chinguacousy were sold to the Canada Company and within the next two or three years the southern part at least became well settled.

In the early days men had little thought of crop rotation, and sometimes grew wheat on the same fields for ten years. The only time farmers could get to market with their wheat was in the winter by sleigh, and then of course it was glutted and the merchants took advantage of this, according to John Bagwell, to force down the prices. Improvements in roads, and still more the commencement of canal building, and by the late forties the prospect of railway transportation, which sprang up everywhere in the fifties and sixties, encouraged the farmer to hope for better markets and so to work for larger crops. A system of crop rotation was introduced, by which only a third of the cultivated land bore wheat, the rest being devoted to mixed grains, hay and roots. Manure came into use, and plaster of paris was applied to some of the more acidic areas that would now receive lime.

The year 1851 was a high spot in the history of Chinguacousy as a wheat producer. Of 23,331 acres of cropland, 14,045, or 60%, was in wheat, producing 246,898 bushels, a larger percentage than there has ever been since. Furthermore, on these large acreages, three or four times as large by actual count as are under wheat today, men were producing from 17.5 to 21.9 bushels per acre, which compares very favourably with much more carefully selected contemporary plantings.

Regular market fairs at Salisbury's tavern had preceded the foundation of the town of Brampton. In 1844 a branch of the Home District Agricultural Society had been organized in Chinguacousy township, with semi-annual fairs and annual ploughing matches. In 1853, soon after Peel became a county, in name at least, as John Lynch pointed out, its first county agricultural society was organized at Brampton, with the following officers: President, Peleg Howland, Brampton; 1st vice-president, James Hamilton, Chinguacousy; 2nd vice-president, Andrew Starret, Chinguacousy. The directors were: John Holmes, Brampton; Matthew Smith, Chinguacousy; John Clark, Brampton; James Young, Chinguacousy; Wesley Todd, Chinguacousy; John Elliott, Brampton; and Robert A. Hartley, Chinguacousy. John Lynch was secretary-treasurer. In that same year Lynch received £15 for the second best agricultural report in a government-sponsored competition, and A. F. Scott, also writing on Peel, received the third prize, £10. Lynch subsequently wrote two more prize-winning reports, on Bruce and Simcoe counties, in 1855.

The fall fair of 1853 was held at the corner of Queen and Main. Tables were arranged for the display of grain, roots, vegetables, and dairy products. Horses and cattle were shown in the road. The first fair grounds were on four acres leased from John Elliott and later sold as a site for the county buildings. Seven acres on Wellington and Mary streets housed the fair from 1871 to 1884, when the Brampton Driving Park was bought from Mr. Wm. McConnell.

Although the fair started one hundred years ago, it is not yet marking its centenary, as this year's September show will be only the ninety-sixth. As the records for the Society are incomplete this four year discrepancy cannot be authentically explained. The County of Peel Agricultural Society's Fair has advanced with the town and district. The relation of the town merchants to the fair is close and friendly. New buildings have been added, and four permanent buildings are now available for the show. This makes possible extensive competitive classes for young and old, rural and urban.

Brampton, as the county town, is the focus of scientific agriculture in the county. Through the Ontario government agricultural representatives stationed in Brampton, the farming community has been given leadership in advanced methods. This has put Chinguacousy, and Peel county generally, in the lead in cattle, horses, and many other products of the farm. This has been reflected in the increased volume of business moving through the town, and has been the means of establishing a very close and harmonious relationship between rural and urban dweller. It is because of this close connection that a history of Brampton must refer so frequently to the roots of the town in the surrounding rural area.

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GUMMED PAPER TAPES
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GUMMED & UNGUMMED
FOIL LAMINATIONS
CREPED PAPERS
VENEER TAPES
STAY PAPERS

1853 - 1953

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FACTORY AND HEAD OFFICE
BRAMPTON - ONTARIO
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Sales Offices

MONTREAL TORONTO KITCHENER HAMILTON

4. Pioneer Industry

When tillage begins, other arts follow. The farmers therefore are the founders of human civilization. —Daniel Webster.

The first industries of Brampton, like the town, had their roots in the soil. Scott's ashery and chopping mill have already been mentioned, with the distillery attached to the mill, or vice versa. Somewhat later a grist and lumber mill operated by steam. Most of the milling of early days, however, was done on the Credit where water powers were available, either in the readily accessible southwest corner of Chinguacousy or just south of the line in the township of Toronto. Kenneth Chisholm and the Elliotts were for years connected with the Eldorado Mills just north of Churchville, but had a storehouse in Brampton and continued to think of themselves as Bramptonians.

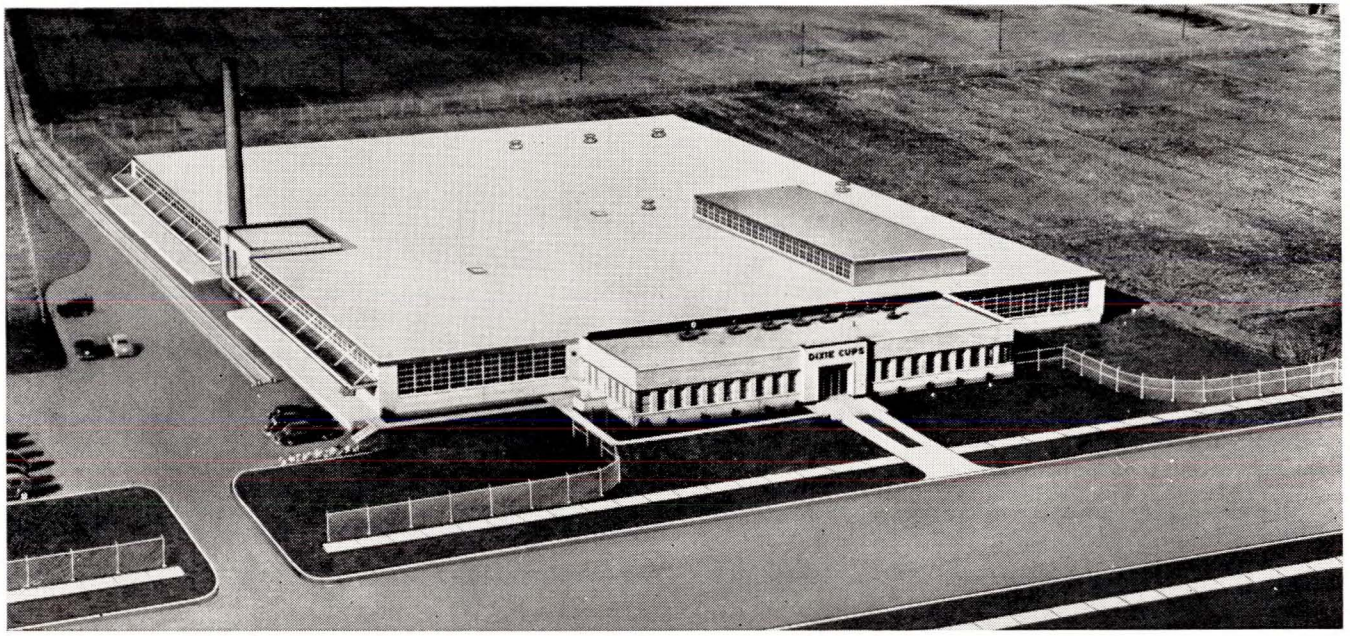
Writing in 1853, the loyal Lynch admitted: "There are not many factories of importance in the County, other than flour and saw-mills There are two iron foundries, one at Brampton, where stoves and all kinds of castings are manufactured. The Messrs. Haggert, of the Brampton Foundry, also manufacture an excellent description of threshing machine, one of which obtained the second prize at the Provincial Exhibition, in September last. There is another large iron foundry now being built in Brampton. There are several tanneries, a few distilleries and breweries, and a great number of carriage, waggon, and plough factories."

For a half century Haggerts' was a name to conjure with in Brampton. Its name appeared in every directory, and the firm received wide acclaim. Established in 1849 by Mr. John Haggert, under the name of Haggert Brothers, it employed only eight or ten hands and used horse power, quite literally, to move its machinery. Two years later steam was introduced. By the late seventies the workshop occupied four sides of a square, leaving "commodious yard room in the centre," and the main building, four storeys high, of brick and stone, was "unsurpassed in its class . . . in the Dominion . . . for architectural beauty and convenience." This is the large three storey building at the corner of Main and Nelson Streets now owned by H. L. McMurchy and in addition to a large group of retail stores, houses on the second and third floors the modern "Winston" apartments. All machines were of the "latest and most approved patterns, . . . costing, we understand, over one thousand dollars each, thus giving the whole premises an air of comfort and *stability*." The lumber yard occupied five acres and accommodated over a million feet of lumber. In 1877 there were 140 employees, with an annual payroll of $60,000, incredibly small today for that number of employees but then regarded as generous. In 1871 Haggerts' shipped a thresher to Manitoba, the first to enter the province, at a cost of $350 for transportation alone; it must have gone via St. Paul and Pembina, by rail and river boat and ox trail. They won prizes in Philadelphia and Sydney, and the Boston *Journal of Commerce* called the "horse power separator" of the Brampton Agricultural Works "the most perfect machine for threshing and cleaning grain which they had ever seen." Roderick Cochrane joined the firm in 1870. In 1880 it was incorporated and Kenneth Chisholm, M.P.P., M. M. Elliott, Thomas Holtby, J. P. Hutton, and Hugh Clark became additional directors. Additional stockholders mentioned in the application for incorporation were: Peaker and Runians, merchants, Fleming and Morphy, barristers and solicitors, George Washington Wallace, hotel keeper, Robert Aikins, machinist, Joseph Sutcliffe, merchant, Raynald D'Arcy Gamble, bank manager, George Ballentyne, merchant, William Wilson, merchant, W. A. McCulla, builder, Henry Peter Milligan, barrister, Edwin Trueman Stork, druggist, Frederick Cresswell Jr., bank manager, and James Jackson, farmer. Sutcliffe and R. D. Gamble became auditors. The names read like an embryo chamber of commerce and indicate the way in which the whole business life of the town was at that time wrapped up with the firm.

Haggerts made steam engines and boilers, the Brampton Triple Harvester with Self-Rake, the Brampton Single Reaper, the Beaver Mower, Brampton Sulkey Horse Rake, Plaster Sower, Hay Tedder, Sowing Machines, Feed Mills, the Credit Valley Square Stove and numerous other hall, parlour and box stoves in addition to 4, 8 and 10 horse power threshers.

Haggert's went into liquidation in 1891. After a lot of negotiations and legal entanglements Richard Blain and John McMurchy bought the property, which they resold to the J. M. Ross Company, manufacturers of engines and threshers. But ill luck dogged the foundries at this time. The Ross firm also got into financial difficulties, and so did the Young Bros. Foundry, established the year before the Haggert liquidation and this in spite of a $30,000 loan from the town. The turn did not come until the Pease Foundry established itself in 1912, tinkering with a new fangled thing called furnaces which would have shocked the pioneers to the marrow of their red-flannel-underweared bones—they were not hothouse plants, they would have told you, to be afraid of a little draught on their backs. The Pease Foundry, with a modern outlook and foresight and the added impetus of two world wars, is still in operation, conveniently located near the crossing of the two railways.

As the development of the international wheat industry on a gigantic scale threw the small implement-makers out of business, so the mechanization of clothing manufacture altered the face of the community. In the decade or two following incorporation, people still did most of their knitting and sewing at home, though the village boasted dressmakers, milliners, and of course cobblers and bootmakers. Then, over night as it were, all that changed. Home industry disappeared, and machine industry replaced it. When the Young Foundry went out of business, the Williams Shoe Company took over the building and agreed to assume Young's loan if the town would write it off at the rate of $25 per year per employee. While this industry had its ups and downs



we believe in Brampton!

Congratulations to the citizens of Brampton on the 100th anniversary of your community. You have every reason to be proud of the important position your town has reached as a part of the greatly expanding Canadian economy. We believe Brampton has an even greater future ahead and we base our confidence on the success of our company in Brampton.

Our plant is one of the most modern in Canada, located on 10½ acres of land with 85,000 square feet of floor space. This, together with up-to-date machinery which produces over 1,000,000 Dixie Cups per day, represents an investment of over $1,000,000. We also employ 100 Brampton citizens to help maintain this production.

Yes, we have confidence in the future of Brampton and in the future of our company here. Congratulations to Brampton on past success and best wishes for a prosperous, vigorous growth in the years to come.

DIXIE CUP ®

DIXIE CUP COMPANY (Canada) LTD.

BRAMPTON **ONTARIO**

through the past 60 years under the Williams, the McMurchys and the Johnstons, it has been a real asset to the town. The Hewetson Shoe Company was attracted to Brampton at the beginning of World War I when farsighted firms were beginning to talk decentralization. It has continued as one of the town's stable and progressive industries. Kindred industries housed in the old Foundry Building included the short-lived Canada Shoe Company and Elkman Shoe Company, Best Knit Limited, and the Brampton Paper Box factory. The Brampton Knitting Mills, started in the old McCulla Planing premises, Queen Street East, made hundreds of thousands of soldiers' socks in World War days, and the plant is still actively engaged in producing textiles for a wide market.

Copeland-Chatterson were the first Canadian firm dealing with loose-leaf equipment and business forms, and are still one of the largest and best known. The present president, C. W. West, started as office-boy when the firm moved to Brampton in 1905, and has thus been a part of it almost from its inception. It is unique in that it produces all its own metal parts under the same roof which houses its elaborate modern printing plant.

One of the town's oldest industries is the Brampton Pressed Brick Company, established 82 years ago by James Packham and carried on for many years by his sons George, Charles J. and William and more recently by Mr. and Mrs. Ross Fawcett. It is now operated by Toronto interests.

Another long established and substantial local industry is Gummed Papers Limited which since its inception has greatly extended its lines of production and added considerably to its payroll.

For a number of years the Lindner Company operated a canning factory here and the McKenzies conducted the Evangeline Beverage plant, but both these industries disappeared several years ago. However as fast as the premises were vacated other industries moved in. The Canadian Tampax Company took over the Lindner premises and Charters Publishing opened up an auxiliary commercial printing plant in the vacated Evangeline building.

More recent additions to the town's industrial group have been many and are specifically referred to in the concluding chapter of this restricted historic sketch.



HAGGERTLEA IN ITS HEYDAY

In the background the Haggert mansion, three storeys and a tower, with conservatories and carriage-houses but freer of Victorian "gingerbread" than most of its contemporaries. In the foreground a display of prize-winning Haggert machinery. Between the extensive Haggert lawn which served the owner and his friends as Brampton's first bowling green.

We are proud of our Town on its Centennial Celebration



DISTRIBUTOR OF
ONTARIO
FARM and GARDEN
EQUIPMENT

I.E.L. CHAIN SAWS

GARDEN-ALL
TRACTORS

M.E. ROTARY TILLERS

FARM MACHINE
LOADERS

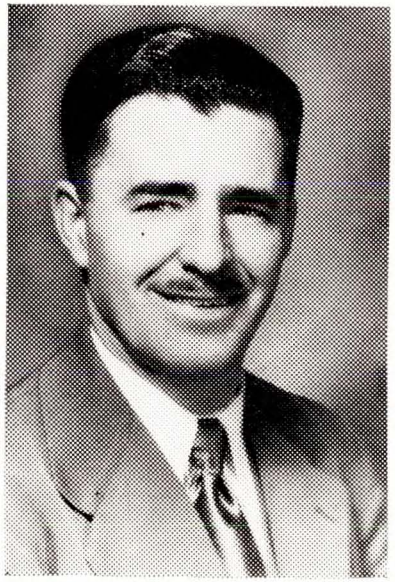
MOWAMATIC MOWERS

BALE and GRAIN
ELEVATORS

JOHN BEAN SPRAYERS

WAGON UNLOADERS

Dealers In
COCKSHUTT and
NEW-HOLLAND
Equipment



BILL MARTIN—President

Farmers' Supply is a comparatively young member of the Brampton business section having started in the Retail Farm Machinery business July 1, 1946.

In the past three years the firm has branched out into the Wholesale Distribution of FARM and GARDEN EQUIPMENT now having travellers covering Ontario and approximately 400 dealers in Eastern Canada.

Through Quality and Service we hope to continue to expand, keeping pace with the rapidly growing, aggressive town of Brampton.



JIM ALLAN—Manager

EMERSON McKINNEY—Vice-president — BILL BOOK—Director

FARMERS SUPPLY & EQUIPMENT LTD.



FLOWER TOWN MOTORS LIMITED

SALUTES THE

Flower Town Of Canada

ON ITS

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION



BILL SIMPSON
Sales Manager

As it is the aim of Brampton, the Flower Town of Canada, to provide services and convenience to its citizens, it is our aim to render services in the automotive field to the residents and visitors to our fair town.

We are proud of the Flower Town in which we live, signified by our firm name. We are proud of the products we represent, CHRYSLER, PLYMOUTH, FARGO, known the world over for long, dependable service and highest quality.

FLOWER TOWN MOTORS LIMITED

W. S. "BILL" MARTIN, Vice-president

JAMES ALLAN, W. A. BOOK, Directors.



EMERSON McKINNEY
President

BRAMPTON CENTENNIAL

1853 1953

On this the occasion of Brampton's 100th Anniversary

we, the lawyers of the Town wish to say . . .

HAPPY BIRTHDAY

and ALL GOOD WISHES

GRAHAM, GRAHAM & BOWYER
BARRISTERS and SOLICITORS
6 QUEEN STREET E.
C. H. BOWYER, Q.C.
JAMES M. BEATTY, B.A.

HOMER A. NEWALL
BARRISTER and SOLICITOR
65 MAIN STREET N.

W. E. WEST, B.A.
BARRISTER and SOLICITOR
2 QUEEN STREET E.
W. E. WEST, B.A.
BRUCE GALLAWAY

GRAYDON, LAWRENCE & COOK
BARRISTERS and SOLICITORS,
7 MAIN STREET S.
GORDON GRAYDON, Q.C.
H. R. LAWRENCE, Q.C.
H. E. COOK

F. W. RICHARDSON, B.A.
BARRISTER and SOLICITOR
13 QUEEN STREET E.

C. I. O'REILLY
74 MAIN STREET N.

R. E. PROUSE
BARRISTER and SOLICITOR
75 MAIN STREET N.

A. G. DAVIS, Q.C.
BARRISTER and SOLICITOR
COURT HOUSE

H. A. WILLIS, Q.C.
BARRISTER and SOLICITOR
75 MAIN STREET S.

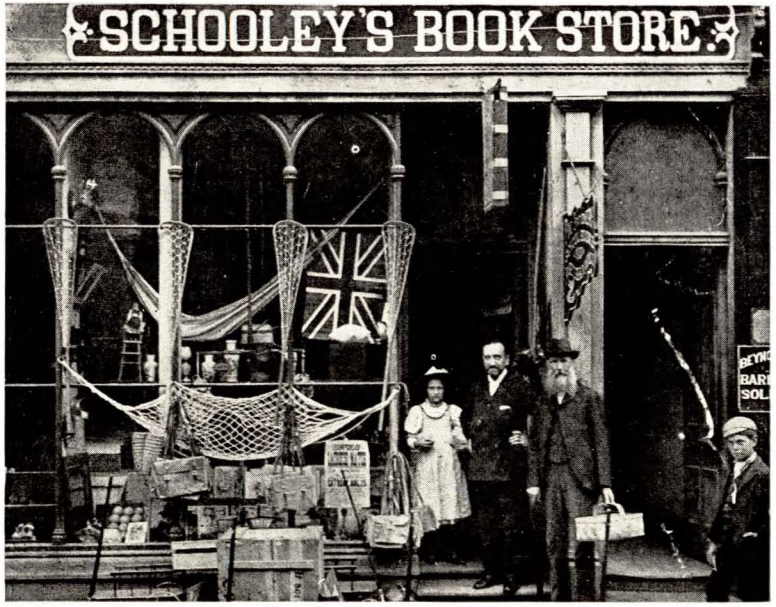
5. Early Commerce and Transportation

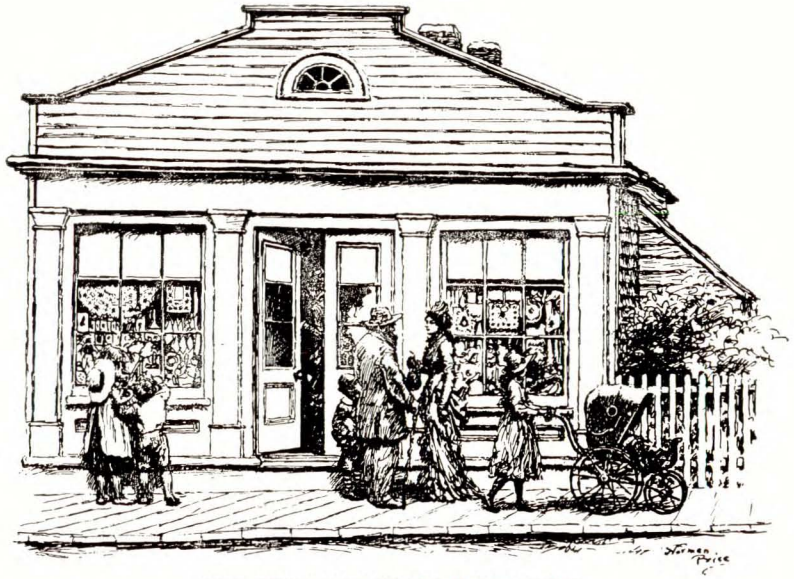
Has he an axe to grind?—BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

When the Lynch *Directory* celebrated the incorporation of Brampton as a town in the preceding year, Ambrosse & Bannister were chemists and druggists, booksellers and stationers. They also sold dye stuffs, sponges, paints and paint oil, coal oil and lamps, violins, concertinas, and sheet music. At this early date, then, Brampton seems to have had a thoroughly modern drug store, though it does not mention confectionery or cosmetics, unless the latter are included among the dye stuffs.

Phillips & Bryant, cabinet makers, undertakers and upholsterers, have a full page advertisement centered by an elegant high-pitched hearse with six black plumes and a coachman in tall silk hat driving two spirited horses. This firm offered to make to order a "new style school desk," which the boys and girls may have thought not inappropriate for an undertaker; also window cornices, poles and frames.

M. Treagold was agent for prize medal organs, superior piano-fortes, organettes and melodeons. He was also county agent for the Wheeler and Wilson "Silent Motion Sewing Machine," which "makes the lock stitch without either Shuttle, Take-up or Tension on the under thread, using the celebrated Rotating Hook, which carries the loop around the spool," and the Osborn Gold Medal Shuttle Machine, "superior to any other Shuttle Machine in the Market." Let no one say advertising is a new art.





MISS EDWARDS' STORE IS NO MORE

Even in what might seem these comparatively modern times, J. P. Hutton thought it advantageous to announce that "having got in a very powerful water wheel," he would "be able to cut Logs for Customers as soon as brought to the Mill, which will be an advantage to get their Lumber Home with them." Mr. Hutton had "gone to great expense" to get "the Best Machinery in the Market, to be prepared to do all kinds of Work in his Line with Neatness and Despatch."

Brampton had at that time, according to Henry Burnett, the only steam cabinet factory in the county. He had been in business since the town was first incorporated as a village, and made bedsteads, chairs with stuffed or caned or plain wooden seats, side boards, bureaus, breakfast, dining and hall tables, splendid bedroom, diningroom and drawingroom sets, and school desks. He had a new hearse of "the most elegant and Fashionable Pattern," which is pictured as identical with that of Phillips and Bryant.

Three merchants displayed large appeals in Lynch's publication. Messrs. Dodd and Slack of the "777 Bazaar" (E. B. Tye, manager) sold fancy goods, toys, underwear, children's braided suits, stationery, writing desks, musical boxes, edging laces, English and American wallpapers, and Rock Crystal spectacles. J. and G. M. Scott had "but one price" and treated "All Customers Alike." They sold dry goods, groceries and boots and shoes, "cheap for cash," "good goods cheap," and "produce taken same as cash." After all, it was only a couple of decades since Kenneth Chisholm had begun his business career as a grain buyer in

BRAMPTON'S THEATRES

Keeping Pace With
Progressive Brampton

THE MANAGERS OF

ODEON . . . ROXY
and
BRAMPTON DRIVE-IN THEATRES

Wish to Extend Sincere Congratulations
and Best Wishes to the Municipality
on its 100th Birthday.

ODEON THEATRES (Canada) LIMITED

20 CARLTON STREET, TORONTO

Peleg Howland's general store and Brampton still catered mostly to farmer markets. Wm. Wilson, in addition to the lines of dress goods and staples common in 1874, had a special Mourning Department, carrying Baratheas, Cashmeres, Merinos, Crepes, Cords, and Cobourgs. It had also, in small type, ready-made clothing, hats, caps and furs, and in somewhat greater prominence, kid gloves. Housefurnishings included carpets, lace and damask curtains, and window Hollands. Wilson insisted his store was "the cheapest spot in Brampton."

J. E. Wood's British Confederation Hair-dressing and Shaving Saloon announced, on a full page, with handsome illustration, that it would be open steadily from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. each week day and from 8 a.m. to 10.30 p.m. on Saturday. However it added a discreet "P.S.— Hair-cutting should be done in the fore part of the week as Saturday and night time is not the most convenient time for the work." Perhaps the barbers were too occupied at such hours with their quartet work to concentrate on so complicated a matter as a hair cut.

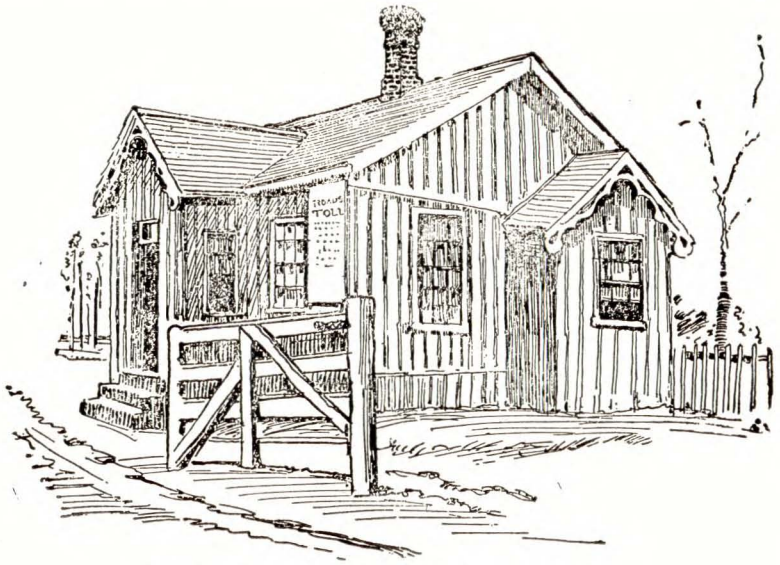
J. Golding, wholesale and retail baker and confectioner, offered to supply balls and parties "in the best style, promptly and on most reasonable terms."

The extent to which the farming community identified itself with Brampton is shown by the advertisement in this same directory of A. Frank & Sons of Cheltenham, breeders and dealers in Thoroughbred horses, Durham cattle, Leicester and Southdown sheep, Suffolk and Berkshire pigs," and a Variety of Fowls, consisting of Emden Geese, Ailesborough Ducks, Light Brahams, Buff Cochins, Grey Dorkins, Black Breasted Game," with "Eggs for Sale in Season."

At the Brampton Marble Works, Thos. Wilson supplied Monu-



CANADIAN PACIFIC STATION



TOLLGATE ON THE OLD PLANK ROAD

ments, Tombstones, Cast, Wrought Iron or Wire Fencing, "Mantle-Pieces, Hearths, Washstands," and "Door and Windowsills and all other Freestone Dressings . . . at moderate prices.

The commercial activity of 1874 arose partly from rail developments. As lack of water power and inaccessibility by road and more particularly by water had hampered Brampton in the first two or three decades of its growth so improvements in transportation always showed immediate effects on the industrial and political growth of the community. It was just before the village incorporation, of which we celebrate the Centennial, in 1853 that Hurontario Street was planked for the first time. The toll gates set up to pay for the improvement were a nuisance, but at any rate the Centre Road would be passable as far as Edmonton (Snelgrove), for a few years at least, in almost any weather. Before the planks got worn through and up-ended in the mud, a condition which usually soon got pioneer plank roads looking like inebriated graveyards, the Grand Trunk railway arrived. The projected station, which had caused so much heartburning in and outside council, was completed by 1856. And just as plans for the Toronto and Guelph Railway (Grand Trunk, later Canadian National) preceded Brampton's incorporation as a village, so plans for the Credit Valley Railroad preceded Brampton's incorporation as a town.

George Laidlaw, promoter of the new road, did a great deal of advance work, sending pamphlets to municipal bodies and representative farmers, and travelling and making speeches through the areas to be

1853 - 1953

Congratulations

BRAMPTON!

for 100 years of progress,
and sincere good wishes
for continued success
in the years ahead!

EATON'S OF CANADA



GOOD BYE OX-CART

served. The charter was issued in 1871, but many difficulties remained. Materials had to be got, mainly on credit, despite generous subscriptions by public bodies. Rival railways opposed the efforts of the new company to secure entry to Toronto. However in 1879 the railway was formally opened by the Marquis of Lorne, then Governor General of Canada, and a son-in-law of Queen Victoria. A few months after the opening the men struck for arrears of pay, and it is said that during the first few months of operation the owners were reduced to "borrowing" coal from the Grand Trunk Railway and sometimes holding passenger trains at



AND OLD STAGE COACH

Parkdale station in Toronto while a few cartloads were shovelled into the tender. The consolidation of the Ontario and Quebec Railway, the Credit Valley, and the Toronto, Grey and Bruce in 1883 and their absorption by the C.P.R. in the following year, removed these difficulties and Brampton was secure in the best railway service of the county. Hitherto the Haggert Bros. were the only firm whose business extended outside Peel, and even this had grown up first in response to a local need. Now the way was open for the introduction of somewhat more general industries.

Between 1867, when Canada achieved confederation and 1927 when the Dominion celebrated her diamond jubilee, the entire industrial face of Brampton changed, as the accompanying lists of business men for the two periods show. Saddle and harness makers gave way to garages and service stations. Tailors, coopers and tanners disappeared, but electricians, bond salesmen, architects, accountants, and a 5c to $1.00 store lent variety to the later business scene.

The first "horseless" carriage appeared in Brampton in 1900 when Lord and Lady Minto visited the Dale greenhouses, but not long after that W. Emerson Downs and his father built one at their machine shop on Queen Street East in the building now occupied by Maple Leaf Cleaners.



ENTER "EMER" DOWNS' HOME-MADE GAS BUGGY

Serving Brampton's Finest Families

Since 1890

Sixty-three years ago last April, William Burton came to Brampton, having purchased the business of Neil McCallum, then located at 35 Queen St. E. In 1910, H. B. Burton joined his father in partnership the name being changed to Wm. Burton & Son. Mr. Burton has managed the business since his father's retirement in 1920. In 1940 Alan Burton joined his father and the partnership is still in operation under the name "Burton's Modern Meat Market".

Through all these years "Burtons" have kept pace with the growth of the town. Endeavouring at all times to provide the best in quality and the finest in service.

Down through the years from the time of the peddling wagon and the ice filled refrigerator to the modern food market of today, with its gleaming equipment and modern refrigeration, with temperatures down to zero at the flick of a switch. These are the changes since Burtons started their journey towards the present time when "BURTONS" is the "BUY" word for fine foods and good service in this thriving town of today.

Burton's Modern Meat Market

Quality Foods **Frosted Food Lockers**

Phone No. 1 **15 Queen St. E.**

BRAMPTON MONUMENT WORKS

WM. C. ALLAN, Proprietor.

30 Years In Business in Brampton

Purchased the business of W. W. Price in 1923 at that time located on Main Street where Odeon Theatre now stands.

MONUMENTS

Designs submitted, cemetery lettering, corner posts and markers. A good display in stock.

☆

68 QUEEN ST. W. **BRAMPTON**
Shop Phone 1410-J **Res. 313**

The Willoughby Family

of

J. A. Willoughby & Sons

Realtors

The name "Willoughby", synonymous since the turn of the century with the sale of Real Estate, made its first appearance in Caledon, Ontario, on a farm, which is now a part of the Village. J. A. Willoughby, the founder, and still active head of the firm, moved to Georgetown at an early age and, from this humble beginning, the firm moved to Toronto and has grown into an organization with transactions from coast to coast—annual sales volume of several million, and thousands of satisfied customers.

The success of the firm through the years is due to the forward thinking of its founder. His basic policies of hard work, straight forward dealings with the public, experienced and trained personnel, together with the slogan he took to his heart at an early date, "It Pays to Advertise," spelled success.

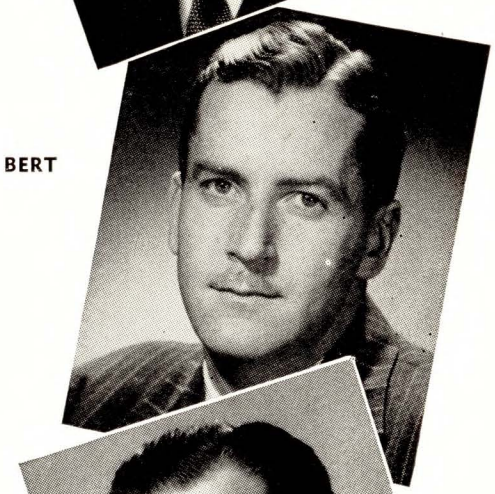
Today, the Company is departmentalized into specialized groups, handling residential property, farm and country, commercial and industrial, comprising, in all, over half a hundred salesmen.

Consistent with the growth of Canada, and our province, the Company is currently contemplating the erection of a modern up-to-date office building in Toronto, with the view of increasing its ability to serve the public better by means of the most modern facilities.

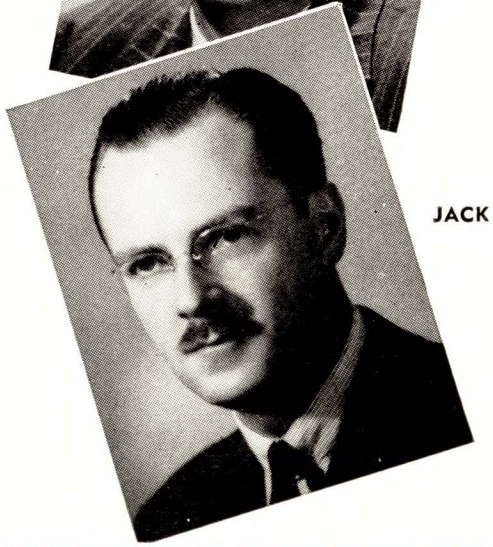
Mr. Willoughby Sr., a public spirited man, has worked hard through the years towards the betterment of the Real Estate profession. He is a past president of the Toronto Real Estate Board and is past chairman of the Country Estates and Farm Lands Division of the National Association of Real Estate Boards of the U.S.A. His two sons, Jack and Bert, full partners in the firm, are following right in his footsteps. Bert is now immediate past president of the Ontario Association of Real Estate Boards, and vice-president of the Toronto Real Estate Board.



J.A.



BERT



JACK

McCULLOCH'S PLANING MILL

"Brampton's Oldest Lumber Yard"

Founded in 1888
By the Late Wm. B. McCulloch

and subsequently carried on by his two sons
the late Ernie W. McCulloch and the late Frank H. McCulloch

Now Operated by W. H. McCulloch
Son of F. H. and Grandson of the Founder.

The Third Generation of McCULLOCH'S TO SERVE BUILDERS
and the BUILDING TRADE of Brampton and District.

When in need of LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES,
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES, SASH or DOORS

Try Us For a Square Deal

McCulloch's Planing Mill

6 NELSON ST. E. **PHONE 141**

The Brampton Life Underwriters Association

LOCAL MEMBERSHIP

John G. Austing	Prudential of America
Ralph Coles	Metropolitan
O. L. Dickout	London
G. T. Ella	Metropolitan
James W. Fleury	Mutual of Canada
James P. Henderson	London
Stanley T. Inches	Prudential of America
Carl H. Ingebertson	Mutual of Canada
Walter C. McKee	Sun
D. Neil McLeod	Equitable of Canada
David Mullan	Prudential of America
J. R. Racine, C.L.U.	Mutual of Canada
W. Gordon Tapley	London
G. C. Williamson	Metropolitan

All Join in Commemorating

BRAMPTON'S 100th ANNIVERSARY

6. Plants To Grow Flowers

Look for me in the nurseries of Heaven.—Francis Thompson.

We have seen Brampton, the Flower Town, as the centre of an agricultural district, on which its early industrial development depended. We have seen how it branched out into new fields under the fostering care of progressive business men, sometimes with daring ideas. But so far we have not touched on one of Brampton's largest industries, which is at the same time in itself a sort of extension or specialization of agriculture. This is the florist industry, the unique concentration of which in Brampton is so striking that Mr. J. A. Duxbury in a Geography thesis at the University of Toronto devoted a special section to the subject.

The Dale Estate enjoys world-wide fame. Calverts is large enough in itself to bring fame to Brampton if Dale's did not exist. Some score of smaller concerns have followed the lead thus given, utilizing the supply of skilled labour and the knowledge which has been built up of conditions and methods in the area, and perhaps to some extent capitalizing on the fame of the town as a flower centre.

Dale's now have the world's largest greenhouses—some 35 acres of exposed glass, which if placed end to end would extend nine miles—with a 250-acre farm from which to draw soil and four or five hundred employees. The original plant from which this has grown was a little dugout-type greenhouse started in 1860 by Edward Dale to raise market garden produce. It was 12 feet wide by 40 feet long and warmed by a flue-heating furnace that had to be fed with extra logs at intervals all night in really severe weather.

In 1870 Harry Dale joined his father in the business, and flowers were added to the cabbage, cauliflower, celery, lettuce, and radishes that had been the principal products. When the father retired the son concentrated on flowers. Roses were his delight. His productions created a stir, even in New York.

Harry Dale had the brain of a general. He knew his terrain, how to build his houses, how to heat them, and how to grow the flowers he loved. He knew his men too, with their strength and weakness; where to place them, and how to get their best work. When he died in 1900 he had under way the greatest greenhouse-building project in Canada, and memorial flowers from spots as distant as England, Germany and the United States paid tribute to this great florist.

Harry Dale's executors were T. W. Duggan and William Algie Sr. The former, who had been business manager of the firm, now became its administrative head. Other capable executives have included J. E. Cooper, W. A. Beatty, Mrs. James and Mrs. Wm. Algie, Mrs. R. P. Campbell, Mrs. W. H. Brydon (these ladies were all Dales), Edward and William and Thomas Dale, brothers of the founder, D'Arcy Duggan, John S. Beatty and D. M. Dickson.

Today this gigantic flower industry grows more than 14 million blooms annually. Nine million are still the old favourites, the roses. Largely represented also are carnations, chrysanthemums, tulips and daffodils and other bulb stock, orchids and lilies, as well as a whole fragrant miscellany of less formal charmers. About four acres are under asparagus, and much space is devoted to flowering and foliage plants.

For many years Dale roses have won firsts at flower shows in Detroit, New York, and indeed wherever exhibited. The equipment has been kept at peak efficiency. The firm has its own central heating plant with seven oil-fired boilers with a capacity of 7,000 horsepower. An auxiliary coal-burning plant is in readiness for emergencies. There are over 100 miles of steam heating pipes — enough to stretch 2½ times from Toronto to Hamilton. There is also a cooling machine with a 20-ton ice capacity. The business is precarious as well as expensive, and people still talk of one hail-storm a quarter century ago when it took fourteen carloads of double diamond glass to repair the damages. The utmost science must be used to bring the crop to readiness at the time of maximum demand, such as Christmas or Mother's Day, and 24 hours' delay can cost thousands of dollars.

In spite of expense and hazard, however, the aim of the Dale Estate has always been to improve the quality. The firm has produced such new varieties as Canadian Queen, Lady Canada, Lady Willingdon, Rosedale, Dorothy Dale, and Sunbeam. A hundred Queen Elizabeth roses were airmailed for Her Majesty's birthday this year. Yet prices have been kept on a competitive basis, and in the case of luxury items such as orchids actually reduced.

Calvert's specialize in chrysanthemums, but they also grow roses, carnations, other flowers, and potted plants, and ship from one end of Canada to the other. Mr. Calvert also operates a large farm and until recently ran a sawmill also.

In addition to Dales and Calvert's the town boasts more than a dozen other wholesale flower establishments. Fendley's is in the third generation. Others located here for some years and expanding are Henry's Florist, Don Campbell, Lagerquist Greenhouses Limited, Brampton Wholesale Florist Limited, John W. Millar, F. Gregory & Son, Russell's Conservatories, F. W. Pollard, Bert Calvert, and Brampton Nursery. Yes, Brampton is truly "The Flower Town of Canada."

The psychological effect of a town full of greenhouses cannot be ignored in dealing with the history of Brampton. The town has remained quiet, well-kept, and gracious right on into the hurly burly of the middle twentieth century, and the main highways and most of the streets even in the close fringes of the business section have lawns and trees and homes with an old-world air of dignity and peace.

A recent innovation for Centennial Year, and now expected to be a permanent feature, was the installation by the Rotary Club of two decorative flower baskets from each light standard on the town's main streets.

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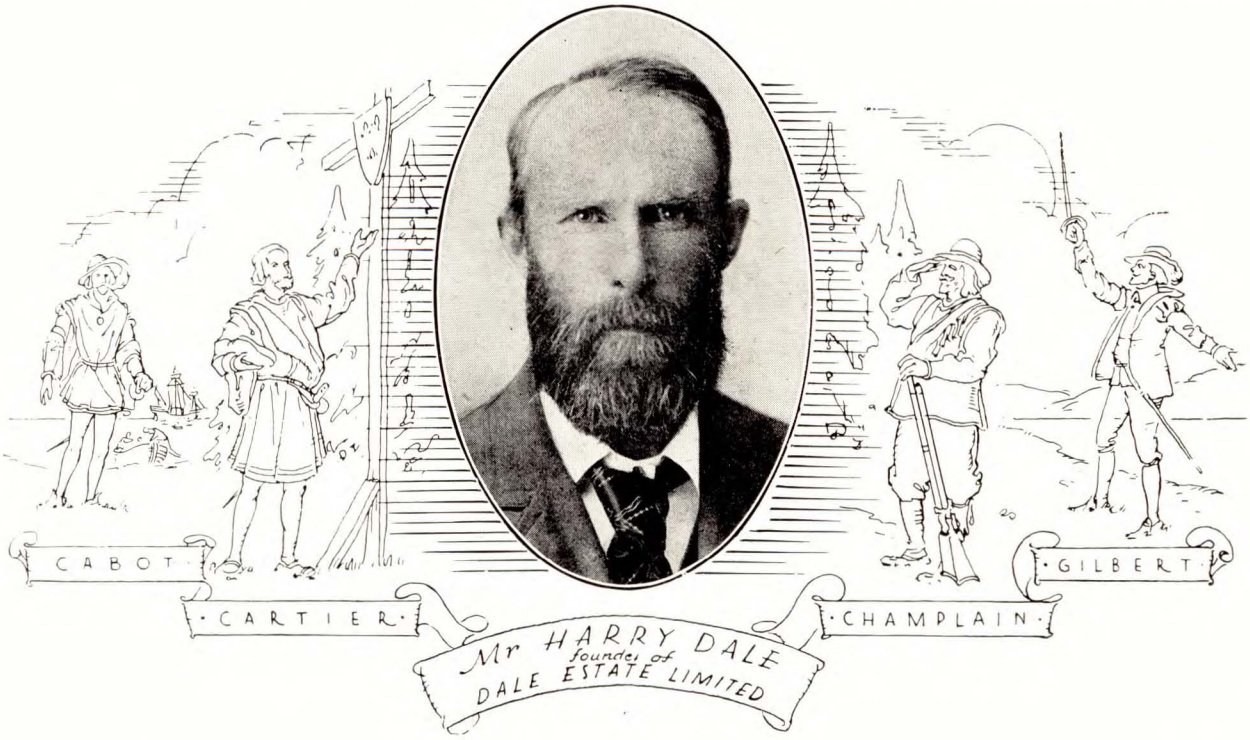
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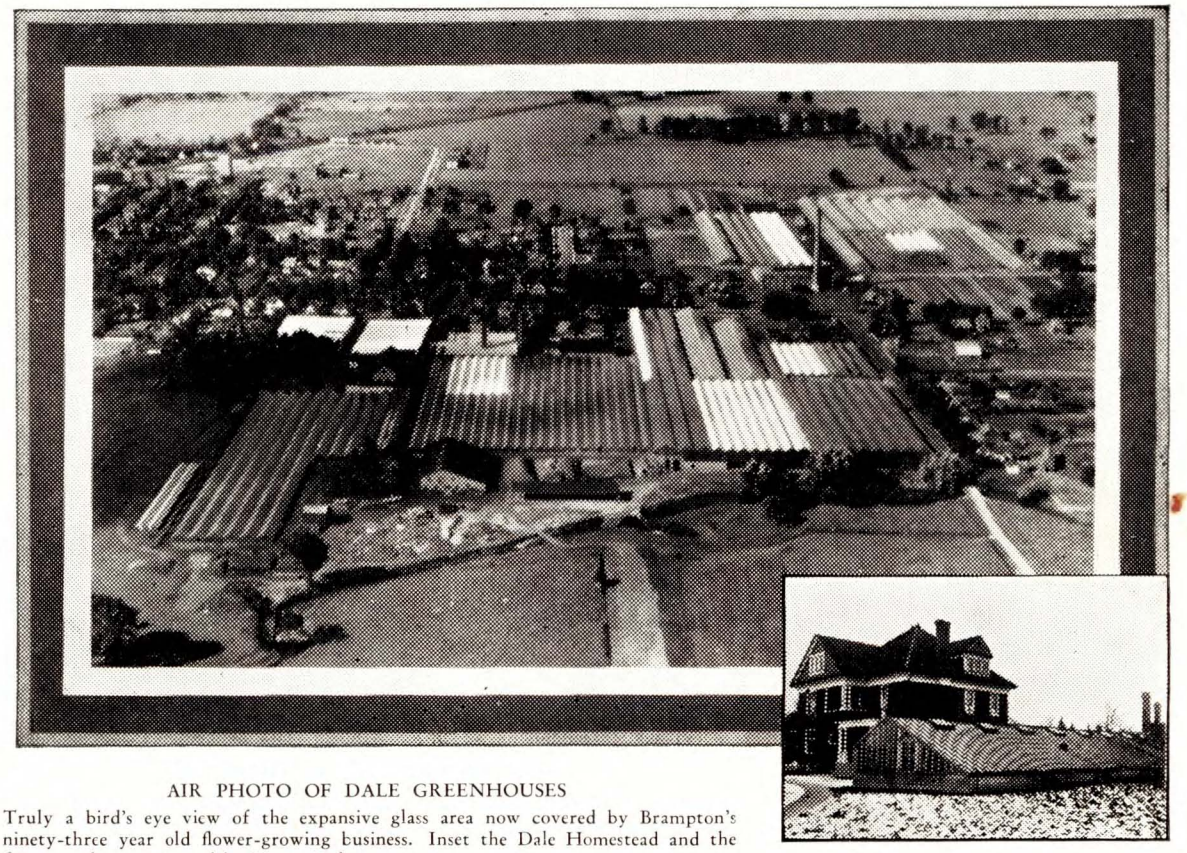
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7. School Days

A mugwump is a person educated beyond his intellect.—HORACE PORTER.

With what innocent pride John Lynch announced in his story of Brampton that the schools of his adopted home had been free ever since its establishment as a separate municipality in 1853! He could not foresee the day when education would be free to the end of what is practically the first year of university nor that all children would today be compelled to take advantage of these facilities at least until the age of sixteen. He concludes his general comment, somewhat bitterly: "As the Brampton schools are free to all, there are many scholars from the neighbouring townships who attend the Brampton schools, and are thus educated at the expense of the ratepayers of Brampton." Here again he would be amazed if he could return today to find the enlarged school areas, the increased government grants, and the systematic and just arrangements for the exchange of students between municipalities. Free education was really in its infancy when Brampton was incorporated a hundred years ago.

It is true that in 1816 a Common School Law had provided for general instruction in the three R's, while girls' schools taught also "knitting, sewing, spinning, making straw and chip hats and bonnets . . . and other useful arts of a like description." Furthermore the pioneers believed warmly in education, as a means of "getting on" or "rising in the world," if for no other reason, and long before he was minister of education and able to set up the foundation of our present public school system, Egerton Ryerson said he knew no one who reached marriageable age without being able at least to read and write. However, in the beginning these schools would seem to have been largely private or co-operative schools. There was no government urgency behind the regulations. Joseph Carter, of Derry West, for example, a few miles south of Brampton, petitioned the government in 1819 for a four-acre school-site opposite his farm, but in 1831 the school was still unbuilt.

Even under the School Act of 1846, attendance was not made compulsory, nor were school rates made a first charge on property as Ryerson wished. The chief value of the act was to provide for a regular meeting of the freeholders and householders of the 2,500 school sections of Canada West to meet at least once a year to discuss their children's education. It regularized the system of government grants, small as they were. It arranged for the training and certification of teachers, and for the selection of approved text-books. The school act of 1850 went further. School trustees could now enforce the collection of fees, or they could instruct the municipalities involved to collect the required revenues by a property tax. Local superintendents (inspectors) had their positions clarified, and teachers could take legal steps to collect their salaries. With the final secularization of the clergy reserves the year after the incorporation of Brampton, the common schools had a slight



DAME WRIGHT

extra source of revenue to look forward to. All in all, the fifties were a period of tremendous strides in school development in Upper Canada or Canada West.

The first Brampton school of which we have any definite record was a tiny one on what is now *The Conservator* site. It was kept by Dame Wright, who seems to have been a round kindly old body not unlike the schoolmistress of Vendale in Kingsley's *Water Babies*. From her the little ones learned their a-b-c's, and how to read "Is it an ox? It is

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Thank you, Brampton!

WE FELT this Centennial Celebration as good a time as any to thank our customers and many other friends in Brampton and the surrounding area for the warm support we have been given since coming to town a little more than a year ago. People here have made us feel that we "belong", and we wish one and all a happy Centennary, with many good years to come.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

Incorporated 1855

Brampton Branch—The Bank of Toronto
H. W. McNevin, Manager

an ox." They copied on dark slates, with stubby and often squeaking pencils, lines of printing that must have been Greek to them.

From Dame Wright, children went to the John Street Primary School where the armouries now stand. There were two classes, one at either end of the room, and the work covered book two (grades 3 and 4). Anyone who has ever taught half a dozen to a dozen children for one hour every Sunday in a none too attractive church basement with uncomfortable chairs and two or three other teachers holding forth in other corners concurrently can imagine what it must have been like to handle seventy or eighty or even a hundred children under similar circumstances.

The next step was even then known as the central school, a six-sided, two-storey brick building, since demolished. Adam Morton was principal of this school in the earliest memories of those who have recorded their reminiscences. With one assistant, he taught the balance of the public school course, comprising, in addition to the three R's, grammar, geography, and some British history. Canada, only just preparing for confederation, was hardly deemed as yet to have any history, and art, consisting usually of caricatures of teacher, was strictly taboo.

In 1867 one-storey wings were built on either side of the central school. In the early eighties the two-room school on Queen West went up, and a little later the building used until recently as the primary department at Central school. This was before the days of functional architecture, and if the purpose of the architects had been to hamper and discourage the students they could hardly have built other than as they did, or so modern teachers declare. Yet when the Queen Street School opened everyone talked about the big rooms, the big windows, and the big playground and wondered whether all this expense was justified.

In 1873, when Brampton was incorporated as a town, the classes were as follows: Mr. Morton's 4th Book, 64; Miss Robb's 3rd Book, 65; Miss Morton's 2nd Book, 63; Miss Moffatt's combined 1st and 2nd, 67; Miss Porter's 1st Book, 103; Miss Burnett's 1st Book, 102. The Act of 1871 had finally established free schools and made the first provision for compulsory attendance for at least four months of the year between the years of seven and twelve.

Secondary education was also developing. The first grammar school was established shortly after the village was incorporated in 1853. The first teacher, a Mr. Thompson, was soon succeeded by Rev. Thos. Hall, a T.C.D. man awaiting an Anglican incumbency, and with an accomplished musical wife. John Seath, who took charge in 1862, was a "fair-haired graduate of Dublin University," not yet twenty years of age, and with no formal paedagogical training. He was paid the then princely sum of $800 per year. As Dr. Seath this young man later became Superintendent of Schools for Ontario. He was succeeded by Geo. R. Robinson and in the year of town incorporation by W. E. Perdue, later Chief Justice of Manitoba. Justice Perdue must have been a man who impressed the people even in his youth for they gave him an assistant teacher though there were only 50 scholars in the Grammar School, which had now changed its name to high school; this assistant was Emmanuel McKay, later owner and editor of the Ridgetown Plain-dealer.



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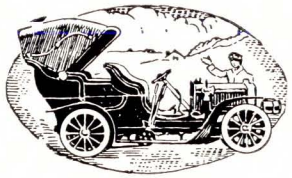
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With thanks for the past, and best wishes for the continued success of the community, we remain,

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Until 1878 or thereabouts classes were conducted on the second floor of the two-storey central school building. Then, during the principalship of Cortez Fessenden a specialist in mathematics and natural philosophy (physics), the present property was bought from Judge Scott and a $12,000 building was put up. Three classrooms only, on the main floor, were finished, and Fessenden had two assistants. Some years later Mrs. Fessenden originated the idea of Empire Day.

Fessenden was succeeded by Galton, an Oxford graduate, and he by Alexander Murray, an Aberdonian, a scholarly gentleman, lovable but retiring. By this time there were five teachers and the first science laboratory had been set up. In 1892 Murray was succeeded by W. J. Fenton who continued in the work until 1927. The retirement of "Billy Jim" as he was affectionately known by thousands of pupils in town and district came as a shock after 35 years' service. After a disastrous fire in 1917 a new building was put up, opened in 1919 and enlarged in 1926. The oil heating plant and the patent ventilating system, the gymnasium and assembly-room with piano, the larger classrooms and smaller classes, were all subjects of discussion in their day, as the so-called "frills" are today. But the people of Brampton always wanted the best for their children, and were willing to pay for it, even under the somewhat unjust old arrangement by which they had to pay also for accommodation for half the township of Chinguacousy. That unjust arrangement, indeed, had a value of its own, for it made half the young people of Chinguacousy Bramptonians, in spirit at least, if not in birth.

Meanwhile there had come the day when central school faced the wreckers. Two rooms were shorn off the south end, and a fine new building put up, to which a wing was soon added. Then two rooms were shorn off the north end and an addition made there. Finally the original tower rooms had to be torn off for safety's sake and the "new" Central school was really new. McHugh school was built later, near the Fair Grounds.

In the early days the job of township superintendent of schools, somewhat similar to that of inspector today, was held by an educated but untrained person, generally one of the local ministers, and the honorarium was too small to encourage the recipient to devote much time to the job. One of the early inspectors under the Act of 1871 was Allan Embury. With "a knowledge of literature equalled by few," the scholarly man did much to improve teaching methods and encourage better school building. He lived in Brampton, and his son J.F.L., who distinguished himself in World War I, becoming a Brig.-General, C.B. and C.M.G., attended Brampton High School. W. J. Galbraith, who succeeded Embury as inspector, was a former teacher in the High School, as was Frank Smith, B.Paed., subsequent inspector. Dr. J. C. Robertson, whilom professor of Greek at Victoria University, and L. R. Halman who became an instructor in the Stratford Normal School, also enjoyed an early experience on the staff of the Brampton High School. As for the students, who have gone on to distinction, they are too many to count, but they have included George Locke, later Chief librarian of Toronto; Richard Bowles, later Chancellor of Victoria University; F. W. Shipley, professor of Classics at the University of St. Louis; Wm. Perkins Bull, Peel historian; Sedley A. Cudmore, Dominion statistician; David Whyte, principal, Toronto Normal School; J. H. White, professor of Forestry in the University of Toronto; Brigadier-General John Stewart, M.P. for Lethbridge; Harold Price and W. Treadgold, professors in the School of Practical Science, Toronto; Gordon Graydon, M.P. for Peel; doctors like Elmer Mitchell and J. H. Marshall, Rev. Gertrude Rutherford, principal of the United Church Training College; Sir William Gage, the founder of the big publishing firm; Hon. T. C. Norris, premier of Manitoba; Robt. Lowe, speaker of the first legislative council of the Yukon; Chief Justice David Lynch Scott, of Alberta; Judge W. C. J. Clement, of British Columbia; Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance in the Borden Government; Dr. Geo. H. James, editor of the James texts, and many others.

In the early days there were several private schools in Brampton. Girls were excluded from the grammar schools before public education became general, and even after it was available some parents felt their daughters would acquire nicer manners and more genteel accomplishments in a young ladies' finishing academy. Such was, for example, the school operated by the Misses Wigley. There were five daughters in this cultured English family, who came to Brampton with their mother and two brothers at the same time that, oddly enough, the father and eldest brother went to South Africa. Grace was a fine pianist and served as organist in Christ Church. Maria (Mrs. John Holmes) was a talented artist.

Dame Wright's school for beginners seems also to have been privately run. Above all there was Hawthorne Villa, kept by the Misses Gilbert, "two maiden ladies, gentlewomen, who looked for all the world as though they had stepped out of the pages of Cranford." Their music pupils, according to the recollections of Mabel McCulla (Mrs. Scott) and Lillian Warne (Mrs. Bell), were especially praised for "correctness of time and brilliancy of execution," in addition to the "plain English branches" of education, and "French, Needle-work, plain or fancy, pencil and chalk drawing, water colours, and painting in oil."

So ample was school accommodation in Brampton in 1866 that the Brampton *Times* wrote:

> Facilities to educate
> Your children in this Town are great;
> If they're allowed to grow up fools,
> It will not be for want of schools.

Fortunately, the interest was such as to justify the accommodation. In 1874 Lynch assured his readers that about one-fourth of the population was in attendance. This must have been many more than the number which would have been involved under the compulsory attendance regulations of the day.

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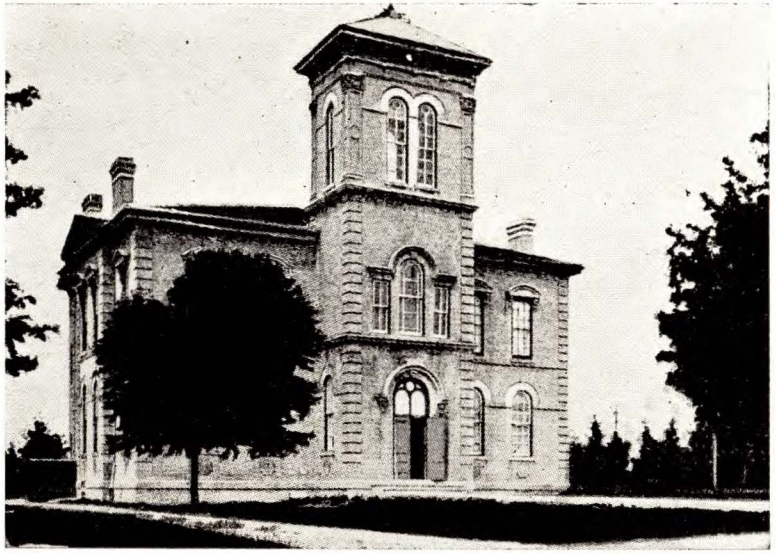
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FRANK DEMARC—President



JAMES GOLDING

Second Mayor of the Town, who filled that position for five years, 1877-79, 1908-9. Also served on Public School, High School and Library Boards and as Fire Chief.



THE OLD BRAMPTON HIGH SCHOOL

Brings fond recollections to many ex-pupils. Destroyed by fire 1917, replaced by a modern building. Two substantial additions have already been made, giving the town and district one of the best Secondary schools in the province, with John R. Willis as the popular and efficient principal.



W. J. FENTON

Popular principal of the High School for over a quarter of a century and with an enviable record of service as Secretary and Chairman of the Library Board.



W. J. GALBRAITH

For many years Library Board Chairman and Secretary. Served as High School Teacher and later as Public School Inspector for Peel.



THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY

Made possible by a grant of $12,500 from the Andrew Carnegie Foundation in 1907. The addition of the W. J. Fenton Memorial wing was made in 1952.



A. G. DAVIS, Q.C.

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H. G. (Herb.) Heatley started in the building and contracting business in 1912 and after serving in World War one, took over his father's business in 1919. Later he was joined by his son Allan.

Heatley Construction Co. is proud of the part it has taken in building homes, factories and contract work in the development of the Town of Brampton and the friendships they have acquired over the years of continued honest, dependable service to the community.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY, BRAMPTON, long may you continue to grow and prosper.

Heatley Construction Co.

F. G. HEATLEY

8. Arts and Crafts

Man does not live by bread alone, even pre-sliced bread.

—Denis William Brogan.

Of the making of many books, as the saying goes, there is no end, and in a community as education-conscious as Brampton, there is also a great deal of reading. Hardly was the ink dry on the incorporation proceedings a century ago when the village fathers turned their attention to this branch of education, and it was not long before the first facilities were available. The jingles in the *Times,* quoted in regard to the schools, indicate that by 1866 there had been real progress:

American and British news,
Books, Papers, Magazines, Reviews,
We've Literature each taste to suit
In the Mechanics' Institute.

The Institute received some financial assistance from the provincial government, and annual membership fees of $1.00 were charged. The small collection of several hundred standard classics, and a few games, was moved from one small room down town to another, finally coming to rest in the Golding Block on Queen Street. Among early sponsors were John Haggert, D. L. Scott (later lieutenant-governor of Alberta), Adam Morton, Dr. C. Y. Moore, E. O. Runians, Henry Roberts, M. E. Holden, Thomas Webster and E. Volmer.

It was when the move to the Golding Block was made that the Board of Management persuaded the town council to take over the financial responsibility. A government grant of $160 and a yearly allowance of $400 from the town council, "the latter sum extracted by agonies of pain shared by both givers and receivers," paid for rent, light, heat, some $200 worth of books and periodicals, and $2.50 per week for the lady in charge. The Board gave her its fullest support, as for example in May, 1896, when it wrote D. T. Lowes expostulating because one of his sons had scribbled on the margins of a borrowed book. Was it Fred or Dixie, a subsequent reader wondered, scanning this entry; Art would have been too young. In 1897 the board was empowered to employ a solicitor to collect fines.

The new free library was lit by lamps until 1891, when gas was introduced. In the same year the privileges of the library were extended to the district surrounding Brampton, members from outside the municipality to pay a nominal fee of $1.00 annually. Once again the identification of Brampton with the surrounding farm community was strengthened to the advantage of both.

In the first decade of this century a Carnegie grant of $10,000, finally $12,500, was made available to Brampton for the erection of a separate library building, which was now justified by the size of the town, the book collection, and the membership. There followed a heated discussion on the advisability of accepting the grant, and indeed, when it was first offered in 1902, it was refused. John Boulter and others maintained that "money acquired as were the Carnegie fortunes" would rot the books. Besides, a concert hall should be combined with the library, and that could not be done under the terms of the Carnegie grant. However, Dr. Burns and the members of the Board prevailed. The building at the corner of Queen and Chapel streets was undertaken in 1905 and formally opened by Dr. Pyne, Minister of Education, in 1907. Active members of the board have included W. J. Galbraith and W. J. Fenton, (who probably still hold the record for long service), W. W. Woods, W. H. McFadden, W. E. Milner, W. G. Peacock, E. G. Graham and W. S. Morphy.

Reading is usually accompanied by an interest in speaking and writing, and Brampton was no exception. Spelling bees were popular with both adults and youngsters in pioneer times. There were various debating clubs in the eighties and nineties, and the late George Locke and William Perkins Bull recalled an occasion when they opposed each other on the execution of Louis Riel. "I was right, but he won," said Dr. Bull fifty years later, recalling the evening. "That's what it is to be eloquent." But, "I wasn't eloquent," insisted Dr. Locke; "I won because I was right." And they resumed the debate.

There was a good deal of excitement and pride in Brampton in 1890 when "Mont" Wilson, a ten-year-old Brampton schoolboy, won a medal and book for his essay "Annals Relating to some of the Early Settlers in the County of Peel," in a competition conducted by the Montreal *Witness.* This is only one of many such victories for young Bramptonians.

The library never got its concert hall, but it is less necessary today than ever before. There are two moving picture theatres in the town and a "Drive-In" on the outskirts which show newer and better films than many towns the size of Brampton get, and radio and television bring art, science, criticism and current events right into the homes of most citizens. The schools also use these newer facilities. But the traditions of choir and school concerts and amateur theatricals still persist and Brampton, as the centre of the county, gets the cream of county as well as local effort. The Peel Musical Festival, now in its twenty-sixth year, is of particular interest and importance in this connection.

The first music of wide interest in Brampton was dance music. Fiddlers were in great demand for wedding parties, barn-raisings, and such occasions, and old-timers recall the playing of Samuel Hunter and Alexander Lewis. Peter Spiers and Duncan Little were still winning old-time fiddlers' contests in the nineteen twenties. In the late nineties Little had had a quartet including his son Will at the piano, Sam Brookbanks on the horn, and Whitcroft on the guitar, that had charmed hundreds of Sons of Temperance and other merry-makers in Blain's Hall and elsewhere. Harry McKillop was a member of another small dance band, before the formation of the Mechanics' band. F. O. Smith also had a band for some years in which he was cornetist, while his two sons and daughter played other instruments.

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CANADA REVIEW, LONDON, ENG.

The really important band, however, was the Mechanics. It was organized in the eighties by James Crawford. It drew most of its original members from the employees of Haggert's Foundry, and played for garden parties in the summer and open air skating in the winter. This band competed in contests as far afield as Kitchener and won signal honours. Quarters were shifted rather frequently at first; perhaps there was a lack of musical appreciation in the neighbours. Finally a permanent meeting-place was found in the Foresters' Hall. Leaders included Sam Brookbanks and Tom Hostrawser. Emerson Downs took over shortly before the inauguration of the Class B competitions in the Canadian National Exhibition, and led the band to several victories there. Finally, as the Brampton Citizens' Band, the aggregation joined the Peel and Dufferin Regiment and moved into the Armouries until 1937 when it resumed its civilian status. During its period of enlistment, under Lt. J. J. Buckle, a graduate of Kneller Hall, London, the band won Class A honours in the years from 1929 to 1932. It has been rebuilt, almost from scratch in recent years, under Lt. W. T. Atkins, A.R.C.M.

There was some good singing too in Brampton of the eighties, one Kelley being billed as a "Basso Profundo, famous from Coast to Coast." Rose Roberts (Mrs. James Golding) and Charlotte Roberts (Mrs. W. E. Milner) were also in great demand, the latter composing hymns as well as singing them.

Although nearby Meadowvale is a haunt for half the artists of Ontario and although a number of artists have painted in Chinguacousy along the Etobicoke, and even in Brampton itself, the county town has never had an art colony. This is the stranger in view of the distinction attained by some of its sons in this field. Curtis Williamson, R.C.A., the distinguished portrait-painter was born here, and retained his interest in his native town while studying in Paris and winning awards and important commissions in the cities of Canada and the United States. J. W. L. Forster, O.S.A., who received his education in Brampton, was the only artist allowed to paint the private thanksgiving service attended by Queen Victoria in her Chapel at Windsor on the occasion of her Diamond Jubilee. Norman Price, born in the town in 1877, became one of New York's outstanding illustrators, and was internationally known. He exhibited in the Royal Academy in 1905. Other artists connected with the town's history are Caroline Wilkinson Armington, daughter of Mary Crawford and Wm. Wilkinson, and a niece by marriage of J. H. Beck; Eliza Forbes, art teacher who has exhibited at local fairs and the C.N.E.; Bernice Peaker, who specialized in commercial art and black and white.

Brampton has produced no great writers. Many of her distinguished high school graduates have published well-written articles and even books, but this has been a side line, not their main interest. Bramptonians on the whole have been interested in doing rather than in dreaming, and have shown a particular capacity for leadership in business and public affairs.

9. News and Knowledge

The newspapers! Sir, they are the most villainous, licentious, abominable, infernal —Not that I ever read them. —SHERIDAN.

Brampton's first weekly newspaper had come and gone even before the village was incorporated. It was started prior to 1850 by a Reformer named Judd, who hopefully called it the *Mercury*. But the temperature of the day proved unfavourable. Perhaps we should say the temperature of the times, for the *Brampton Times* under Dr. Alexander Pattullo, a kinsman of the premier of British Columbia; T. D. Pattullo, and Alexander MacLaren, took over in 1855. Meanwhile, in 1851, the *Brampton Weekly Standard* had been planted at the four corners, so that when the village was incorporated a hundred years ago Brampton was already a two-newspaper town. This paper was eventually taken over by the *Peel Banner and General Advertiser*.

In 1858 Georpe Tye, foreman of the Toronto *Globe* composing room, bought the *Times* from Thomas Sellar, who had taken it over from the founders. Sellar became a well known journalist and president of the Canadian Press Association. Tye made the *Times* independent, and when Confederation was first mooted began to support the coalition government of John A. Macdonald and the candidature in Peel of John Hillyard Cameron. Luther Tye worked with his father, and another son, James, started the Watford *Guide*.

The Liberals did not forgive Tye for what they considered his defection. In 1868, the year after Confederation, Alexander Dick, a party stalwart from Woodstock, where he had taught school, started the *Peel*



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Reading your weekly newspaper is a family affair. Some six million Canadians do it each week — and nearly ten thousand of these are readers of the sparkling new Peel Gazette—Peel County's f a s t e s t growing, most interesting weekly . . . more news, pictures and features AND — only six cents.



THE PEEL GAZETTE

PHONE 500 **JOHN STREET**

Banner and General Advertiser, supported by the party then dominant in the community. When a grateful party secured him the position of County Registrar, his son, A. Frew Dick, carried on, eventually taking over the *Times* also, and amalgamating the two papers.

Fire pursued the *Banner.* In the early seventies its clapboard office on the north side of Queen street east burned down, and in 1885 another fire occurred in the Iron Block on Main street over the Etobicoke creek, whither it had moved.

About 1870 two young printers, Weidman and Hart, issued the first Conservative paper, the *Brampton Progress.* Their office was in the premises then known as the Clarke building, on Main street, now the Capitol building, owned by Thomas Moorehead. It endured a brave two years and died of malnutrition. Weidman, a strong prohibitionist, later edited papers in Rat Portage, Selkirk, Manitoba, and Qu'Appelle, Sask.

In Brampton's first year as a town, A. F. Campbell started another paper, nailing his colours to the masthead by calling it *The Conservator.* Like Dick, Campbell was a school teacher, an indication of the importance attached to journalism as a factor in men's thinking. An indication of the paper's importance in the life of the community is the fact that Campbell became chairman of the school board and president of the Peel Agricultural Society, a member of both town and county councils, and finally mayor. In 1884 he was chosen County Master of the Orange Order.

An excellent public speaker, always in demand for discussion of public affairs, and affectionately nicknamed Gatling-Gun because of his rapid utterance, Campbell ran against Kenneth Chisholm for the Legislature in 1886. He was unsuccessful, but he put up so good a campaign that four years later he was induced to run in Algoma and was successful. In 1890 he sold *The Conservator* to Sam Charters of the Woodstock *Sentinel-Review,* a native of Chinguacousy, who had served his apprenticeship in Brampton and was glad to return.

When Mr. A. Frew Dick died in 1932 *The Conservator* bought the *Banner and Times,* planning to continue the two papers separately. This proved unnecessary in the long run, as a new Liberal paper was soon projected. The founders of the *Peel Gazette* were Dr. R. J. Hiscox, Ed. Furness, J. O. Adams and W. J. Foster. After passing under several editors, the *Gazette* came into the hands of Fenwick Job, energetic son of a former Imperial Oil man, who has lived in half the provinces of Canada and knows them all.

Two tabloids, J. E. Fullerton's *Bramptonian* and the *Weekly Herald* of Lex Mitchell and W. E. Hunter, appeared as brief offshoots of commercial printing plants. They did not long survive but their very appearance is a tribute to the interest of Bramptonians in the printed word.

Meanwhile *The Conservator* continued to grow. Mr. Sam Charters combined journalism with legislative triumphs. He served two terms in the provincial legislature and four in the House of Commons, the latter two as Conservative whip. A man of high moral principles. In his youth he played on the famed Excelsior lacrosse team for ten years without once being ruled off the field. The "dry" policy which he so consistently and persistently advocated in *The Conservator* columns, doubtless had a share in influencing town and county history. He was always active in Christ Church, and served on the Synod of the Toronto Diocese. But his prime interest continued to be *The Conservator* which in 1940 won the Mason trophy for Canada's best all-round weekly newspaper, and the Williams trophy for the best editorial page. The paper has also won numerous other trophies for its achievements.

After almost eighty years (17 under Campbell and 63 in the Charters family) *The Conservator* was recently sold to the Thomson Publications, who took over its publication and the Queen St. W. property on July 1st.

From this date the Charters Publishing Co. Limited will concentrate its entire energies on the ever-expanding commercial printing business in the greatly enlarged premises just completed on Henderson Avenue.



TWO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEN TOWN S LATEST PUBLISHERS

Pictured above are Emerson McKinney (left) and Joe Racine (right) chairman and vice-chairman respectively in charge of producing the advertising which made possible this Souvenir Booklet. They were ably assisted by O. L. Dickhout, Del. Chapple, Howard Cumming, Harold Wilson, Woody Sholdice, H. G. Barlow and Bruce Quigg. The author and historian was Miss True Davidson, with C. V. Charters and Alex. McKinney Jr. as collaborators.

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T. D. BRYDON, Manager

PHONE 177

10. Church and Chapel

No seed shall perish which the soul hath sown.—SYMONDS.

Although the Primitive Methodists gave Brampton its name, they were not the first denomination to preach to the people of this part of Chinguacousy. That honour goes to the Methodist Episcopals. The Wesleyan Methodists were also early in the field, and at one time there was a small New Connexion group.

To moderns, with their practical attitude towards church union and interdenominational co-operation, the multiplicity of pioneer sects must be confusing. We read of five or six different kinds of Methodists, and as many kinds of Presbyterians. And the differences between branches of the same sect were as bitter as any between the most widely differing large sects. This may be a tendency of Protestantism, with the freedom it permits to individual judgment. In fact one writer has suggested that the final and logical conclusion of Protestantism would be to do away with churches altogether and leave each man alone with his God.

The American Revolution had split Methodism into an American branch with bishops and a British branch without them. Since Wesley had not believed in the consecration of Methodist bishops, and indeed had seen Methodism almost to the end as merely a society within the Church of England rather than as a separate denomination, the British branch called itself Wesleyan, and referred to the American branch as Episcopal. It was the American church which sent the first missionaries into Upper Canada, and after a brief incursion by Wesleyans in York around 1820 it was agreed that the British church should confine its efforts to Lower Canada.

In 1821, when the first settlers were moving into Chinguacousy, the New Settlements Circuit was formed. It took the Methodist saddlebag preacher on a long swing through the new townships between York and Ancaster. An ordained minister covering such a circuit could cover each preaching appointment only once in every six weeks, or perhaps once in every three months. Between his visits the work was done by laymen of various graded ranks, assigned to various appointments on a preachers' plan somewhat resembling the time table of a large high school with rotating staff.

It is not always possible to identify these preaching appointments absolutely. Local historians in all the townships of Peel and York and Ontario counties have identified points bearing the names of prominent Methodist families in their own localities. The same thing can be done for Chinguacousy. If Cheyne's for instance, disappears from circuit plans in the same year in which Salem appears, it is a fair guess that they represent the same congregation. A Four Corners is mentioned early, but it is doubtful if it can be identified with Brampton. Perhaps all we should say definitely is that from the early days of the New Settlements Circuit some of its appointments were in Chinguacousy Township and within reach of Brampton pioneers.

People were willing to go a considerable distance to church in those days. In the winter they used snowshoes or sledges on the heavy drifts. In summer they walked or rode, picking their way carefully among the stumps that still obstructed the road allowances, or pushing their way cross-lots by forest paths. Sometimes the preachers lost their way, and there is a famous story of an early appointment on the Toronto Chinguacousy borders when Methodists had gathered from miles around, in the open air as they so often did then, but no preachers turned up. It was past midnight. The fires were dying down and the congregation was preparing to bed itself down in blankets on the ground or on the floors of neighbouring farm houses. Suddenly, in the distance, through the darkness, came faintly the sound of a distant hymn. Instantly all was activity. A horn was blown to recall those who had drifted off. Logs were heaped on the fires. Voices took up the hymn and the service went forward under a roof of maple, beech and pine, with stars for tapers and wood smoke for incense.

In 1829 William Lawson started Primitive Methodist work in York and two years later carried it out into the "bush", one of his appointments being in Elliott's farm kitchen, to which appointment he and John Elliott gave the name of Brampton. Brampton was the head of the third Primitive Methodist circuit in Canada, its two predecessors being York and Niagara.

The War of 1812 had caused a rift in the Methodist Episcopal Church. The American missionaries of that denomination returned after peace was made, but there was a growing agitation to separate the Canadian body. It became a separate conference and finally, in 1828, a separate church. Meanwhile, however, the British Wesleyans had come in again and in 1833 all but a very small group of the Episcopal Methodists, mostly laymen, joined them. The dissident group established what was to all intents and purposes a new church, and this was the third Methodist group to serve Brampton, a group, like the Primitive Methodists, stressing the participation of ordained laymen, and the emotional side of religion.

By 1851 both Wesleyans and Primitives had ministers resident in Brampton, Rev. Mr. Young and Rev. Mr. Boyle. The first simple churches were erected about this time, including the original Methodist Episcopal Church on the site of the Old Market, and the first Canadian conference of the Primitive Methodist Church was held in Brampton, as were many of the subsequent conferences.

The 1874 directory lists two ministers each for the Wesleyan, Primitive and Episcopal Methodist Churches but the local congregation of the last mentioned group seems to have disappeared by the time of the Methodist Union of 1883 and its second church was taken over by the Church of England in 1884.

The old Wesleyan and Primitive congregations never joined. Each had a very old and strong tradition, and each a substantial building. By

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this time the town was big enough and wealthy enough to support two churches. In 1885 the Primitive Methodist congregation moved from the building on Queen street east, now occupied by the David McClure Furniture Company, to St. Paul's on Main street south; since then has been added a brick Sunday school. In 1888 Grace Church, which had been built in confederation year on Main street north, was considerably remodelled. The substantial down-to-earth solidity of the one building and the aspiring grace of the other represent two aspects of early Methodism which enabled it to take a very large place in the hearts of the pioneers.

The Presbyterians were close on the heels of the Methodists. Like the Methodists, they were a people's church, and their ministers were driven by a feverish sincerity. Like the Methodists, they were Protestant in every sense of the word, and like the Methodists they found their fervour and their protest leading them into ever new divisions and mergers. Rev. A. Neil Miller sums up the process briefly:

"By 1831 Presbyterian missionaries were here in sufficient numbers to form a Synod in connection with the Church of Scotland." This was the established church, which shared some of the formality which establishment is apt to breed, which enjoyed the patronage of officials, and which was the first body outside the Church of England to receive government assistance. A "United Synod" was formed of "some of those separated from that Church." In 1834 a "Missionary Synod" was formed in connection with the United Secession Churches of Scotland. The United Synod merged with the Church of Scotland in 1840. The Missionary Synod became 'The United Presbyterian Church' in 1847. The Church of Scotland suffered Disruption in 1844, and the Free Church was formed. In 1861 United Presbyterian and Free Churches joined to form the Canada Presbyterian Church, and in 1875 all bodies united in the Presbyterian Church of Canada. "The existence of these various bodies, the fact that congregations and ministers sometimes declined to concur in the decisions of their denominational Courts—belonging now to one body, now to another—make complex" history.

Brampton's Presbyterian history, like so many phases of its life, is closely tied up with that of Chinguacousy Township. In 1828 two Sunday schools were started with an attendance of sixty children, and the Rev. Andrew Bell of the United Synod was settled in Streetsville, whence he made regular pilgrimages into Chinguacousy and Caledon. In 1831 Rev. Duncan McMillan was inducted in Caledon and northern Chinguacousy and Bell had an appointment at Carter's Church at Derry West. Bell joined the Kirk of Scotland in 1834, but Derry West did not follow him. In 1840 the Rev. Samuel Porter petitioned the Missionary Synod "from a congregation in Chinguacousy—in connection with the United Synod — for conscientious reasons they cannot follow that Church into the Kirk of Scotland—pray to be received as a congregation of the United Secession—Toronto Township (Carter's) resolved to go along with them." Of the commissioners on this occasion, James Hunter "for Centre Road" was long an elder at Derry West, the head of the United Presbyterian circuit which built First Presbyterian Church, while James McKelvey belonged to the East Chinguacousy congregation which seems to have gone into the Free Church in 1840 and thus been the ancestor of Second Presbyterian Church, Brampton.

When Rev. Thos. Johnston was called to Chinguacousy in 1834, the call bore signatures of 62 persons, living between the Fourth line east and the Sixth line west and between lots 3 and 37, in short covering most of the township. A United Synod man, he took the western half of the township into the Church of Scotland with him in 1840, but the eastern group was apparently rebellious and seized on a defect in the deed to betake itself, first into the Missionary Synod, as indicated above and later into the new Free Church as soon as it was formed.

In 1847, then, there were: a Church of Scotland cause in western Chinguacousy (Mount Pleasant), a Free Church circuit including Free Temple and Chinguacousy East (McConnell's), and a United Presbyterian charge centering at Derry West.

It was the last of these three which in that year opened the first Presbyterian station in Brampton itself, a Sunday School with two women in charge. In that same year Rev. James Pringle accepted a call to this circuit and took up his residence in Brampton, which thus became a preaching point and ere long the head of the circuit. A brick church was built, long called Mr. Pringle's.

The Free Church circuit organized a congregation in Brampton in 1853, the year of incorporation, bought a site, and put up a church. Possibly the Rev. A. T. Holmes, inducted to the pastorate in 1949, was a moving spirit in this development. Certainly he was deeply interested in the life of the newly incorporated village. For a while he was treasurer, and became involved in some sort of politico-religious struggle. Possibly he locked horns with Pringle, who served for some years as local superintendent of schools. It would not be the first nor the last time when the interests of educators have run counter to the economical tendencies of municipal officials. That is all part of the growing up of any community, and both men seem to have retained the affection and trust of their parishioners, as Holmes remained in Brampton until 1862, and Pringle until 1887. After Pringle's death the John street congregation grew gradually weaker and two years after the denominational union of 1875 the Brampton churches united. The result was a very strong congregation. In 1880 it built a substantial stone edifice across the street from the old church, and this remained apart from the inter-denominational union of 1925 which brought both Grace Methodist and St. Paul's Methodist into the United Church of Canada.

Anglicans in the Brampton district were at first served from either side, as were the Presbyterians. Rev. Wm. Guise Tucker, of Tullamore, and Rev. R. J. MacGeorge, of Streetsville, had each a turn at serving the growing community, and the baptismal rolls of the two parishes both

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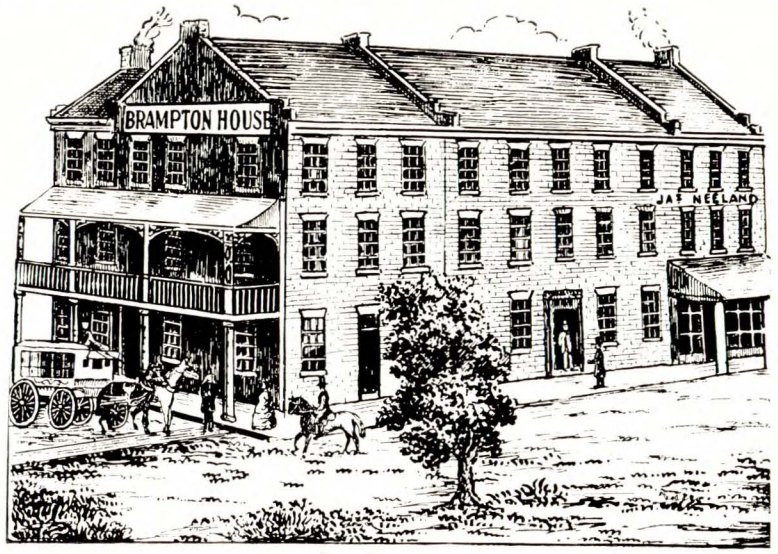
show Brampton names in the one year. Eventually MacGeorge took over and set up Trinity Church in the old public school building on John street.

In 1855 came Rev. Thos. Leech, twenty-six-year-old Orangeman, who took a keen interest in politics and local affairs, and played no small part in putting Brampton "on the map" in these first important years. George Wright, M.L.A., flour miller and builder of "The Castle", gave a site for a church on Joseph street; "perhaps he thought a church of harmonious atmosphere nestling close by would help create a feudal atmosphere," but his religious interests must have been broad for he gave land also for a Methodist Church and an Orange Hall. A mortgage of £120 was doubtless for a sum advanced for the building of the church rather than for the land itself. John Black and William Golding were wardens when the first Christ Church went up. Though Golding was now a baker and confectioner he was an aristocrat to his fingertips. He had emigrated as a gentleman farmer, with a coachman and plenty of hired help, but the democratic spirit of the community sucked him into business. In the following year Rebecca Ann Phillips, widow of Dr. Thos. Deazley, a resident of Chinguacousy east, presented a beautiful communion service.

During the incumbency of Rev. Robert Arnold, 1862-71, the first rectory was acquired, a large roughcast house with spacious grounds and gardens, north of the present rectory. In the year he left memorial windows were installed in memory of John Alexander Thistle, whose wife had been a Miss Wigley. His successor, Rev. Isaac Middleton, was full of missionary zeal. The church at Edmonton had been closed, but he started an outstation at Campbell's Cross, which later became the head of a separate mission.

In 1884 the old Methodist Episcopal Church was purchased, a chancel added, with window frames to match the Thistle memorial windows, a bell installed, and other necessary changes made to fit the building for Church of England worship. Robert White, then M.P. for Cardwell, was among those present for the laying of the cornerstone, in which were deposited, among other matters detailed by Mr. Thomas Morphy, copies of the three Brampton papers.

Although Squire John Lynch was a Catholic, and priests from the Fifth Line (Toronto township) and Wildfield celebrated Mass in his home fairly early, there is no record of the frame church said to have existed in Brampton in the fifties. Catholic history in the county town itself begins formally with the building of Guardian Angels' church in 1865. Squire Lynch had given the land, but the site was neither commanding nor particularly convenient, and perhaps its destruction by fire was no bad thing in the end. About 10 o'clock on the evening of the 12th of July, 1878, the alarm was given, but it was too late. The church was destroyed, with everything in it, including some fine paintings by Maria Wigley, whose brother had married Anna Maria Lynch and who herself had been converted at the time of her marriage to Mr.



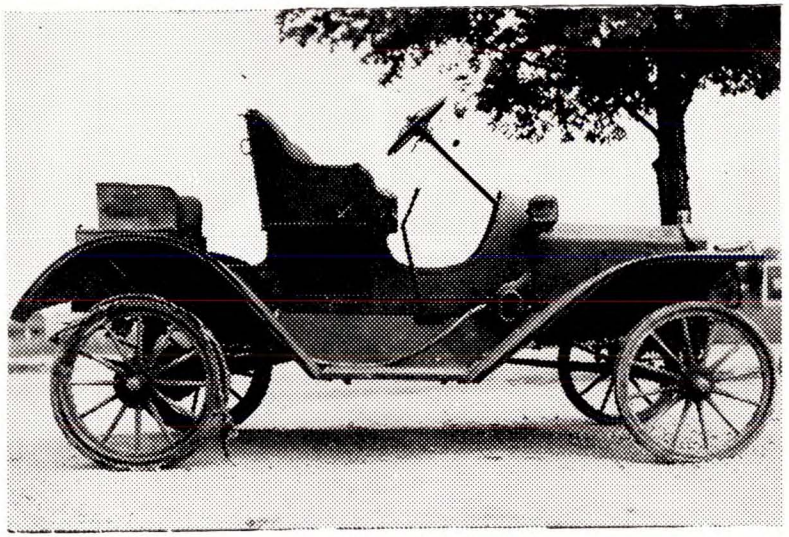
OLD LANDMARK DISAPPEARS

As old as the town of Brampton this building, corner Main and Church streets, originally hotel, later private apartment dwellings, gave way five years ago to become the new home of Ford products.



"THE CASTLE"

Built by Major George Wright a century ago. Sold a year ago by Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Davis to Stan. Stonehouse, local Ford Dealer.



GROWING WITH CANADA

GROWTH OF FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, SINCE ITS INCEPTION IN AUGUST, 1904, HAS KEPT PACE WITH THE PROGRESS OF CANADA AND HAS BEEN MARKED BY A SERIES OF MAJOR EXPANSION PROGRAMS.

Aug. 17, 1904 — Canadian Ford company incorporated with authorized capitalization of $125,000 and 57 original shareholders.

* * *

Feb. 20, 1905—Sold its first cars, a Model "B" and two Model "C's"; total price, $3,545.

* * *

Aug. 17, 1905—End of first year showed 12 months production of 117 cars, a total of 17 employees; and a first year total payroll of only $12,000.

* * *

1908—Birth of the Model T and the first appearance of mass production methods.

1910—The original plant, a former wagon works with 37,000 square feet of floor space, was expanded by a new addition with 237,000 square feet of floor area. Distribution branches now existed in Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton, Saskatoon, and, as the first major move towards export trade, in Melbourne, Australia.

* * *

1915—Startled Canadians by announcing the $4-per-day wage standard, a rate far above usual labor wages in this country at the time. . . . Began to supply ambulances and other vehicles to allied armies in World War I.

1916—Added to Windsor plants and opened branch assembly plants in Toronto, Montreal and Winnipeg (later in Saint John, N.B., London and Vancouver, as well).

* * *

1917—Attained an annual output of 50,000 vehicles for the first time.

* * *

1919—Produced first Ford trucks.

* * *

1939—Geared for gigantic war production task. By the end of 1945 Ford of Canada had become the Empire's largest single source of military land transport, had produced 380,000 vehicles for the Allied forces, including 47,000 armoured units.

1946—Conversion to peacetime production marked by introduction of new Monarch and Mercury 114 (the latter was replaced later by the Meteor) lines of passenger cars, and Mercury trucks. Built 2,000,000th vehicle since company's inception in 1904.

* * *

1952—All-time annual production record of 132,190 vehicles . . . Rush completion of $71,000,000 addition to Windsor powerhouse. . . . Ford Oakville assembly plant under construction with first steel erected May 2. . . . Subsidiary company, the Ford Tractor and Equipment Sales Company of Canada, Limited, incorporated to handle tractor business of company in Canada.



Ford TRACTOR
Stonehouse Sales Limited
Ford MONARCH

MAIN ST. N. BRAMPTON PHONE 1500

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1927—Started with Ford Motor Company in the service department of the Dearborn, Mich. plant.

1930-40—Service manager of the Ford Agency at Forest, Ont.

1940—Became branch manager of Webster Bros., Labadie Limited, Windsor, one of Canada's largest Ford Dealers.

1948—Became Ford Dealer at Listowel, Ont., known as Stan Stonehouse Limited, where he was awarded special recognition for sales and service.

1952—Moved to Brampton in June where he organized the present company, Stonehouse Sales Limited, handling Ford and Monarch products.



STAN STONEHOUSE



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Ford TRACTOR — **Stonehouse Sales Limited** — Ford MONARCH

MAIN ST. N. **BRAMPTON** **PHONE 1500**

Centennial Greetings

On this page we wish to pay tribute to all those who throughout the years laid the solid foundation upon which Brampton's growth and prosperity is based and also to thank all those who have planned and carried out this Centennial Celebration.

BRAMPTON MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Dr. G. C. Armitage

Dr. W. W. Bartlett

Dr. W. H. Brydon

Dr. W. F. Caldwell

Dr. C. W. A. Coop

Dr. R. G. Farley

Dr. B. D. Freed

Dr. D. C. Heggie

Dr. H. H. Hetherington

Dr. J. C. Ross

Holmes. Naturally the Orangemen were blamed, but if this was just the vandalism roused nothing but denunciation, and the congregation received free use of a large room over Charles McCollum's store and later of the concert hall built by Kenneth Chisholm.

In 1879 Archbishop Lynch opened the new church. It was the old John street Presbyterian, thoroughly renovated and altered. Many Protestants attended as a courtesy, including the late T. W. Duggan, a class leader in Grace Methodist, who noted in his diary on that date, "I turn Catholic . . . quite a service." As Father Jeffcott later remarked, quite a lot of anti-Catholic bigotry was consumed in the flames of Guardian Angels. The present church, St. Mary's, was opened in 1910, and in 1919 Brampton got a resident priest.

Although Baptist missionaries were associated with Methodists in the complaints of some of the early Anglicans of Upper Canada, there does not seem to have been a Baptist congregation organized formally in Brampton until after incorporation. Elder William Cook and Elder John Harris did some missionary work from Toronto about that time, and in 1856 Wm. Millard set up a free-will open-communion chapel on the centre road at the north end of the town. He worked there for several years, but after his departure the cause died away. In 1873 Rev. C. Perrin found nine sturdy Baptist survivors and reorganized. Rev. E. J. Stobo was appointed in 1874 and built a beautiful new chapel on Main and Wellington streets, opened in 1876. Rev. George T. Webb, who died recently in Toronto did much for the local church about the turn of the century. Since then the continuity has been steady and successful, and Rev. W. McAlpine who left the church in 1904 is now enjoying his well-earned retirement as a private member; he says things have never looked better.

The Salvation Army has been going strong in Brampton for the past 69 years, and is a strong pillar of the community's spiritual life.

Like most great local institutions, the Salvation Army began operations here in a small way. Army records show that a lone lassie, Captain Minnie Leidy came here with her commission from headquarters.

The population of Brampton on that chilly November morning in 1884, when Capt. Leidy arrived, was 3,000, and the first Army meetings were held in building where the present Orange Hall now stands. All outdoor services were conducted on the old site called the Market Square, where the Carnegie Library is now located.

With much sincerity and a great belief in God, Captain Leidy struck out boldly for the things that were right, condemning sin and wrongdoing at every opportunity. It wasn't long before converts were added to the Army roll and among the followers were included many of the town's characters. Many of them made good and never returned to their old haunts of sin and vice.

In the early days of the Salvation Army, officers were changed often, seldom remaining longer than six months in one place. The work was arduous and trying and officers in Brampton went for weeks and weeks without salary. Only through the kindness of friends who provided meals and other everyday necessities were they able to persevere.

There were misunderstandings in the early days when the populace greeted with curiosity the then unusual methods of the Army with its street-corner meetings and tambourines. Some of the public reaction was hostile, in fact, and had it not been for the intercession of enlightened citizens, the Army's career here would have been a discouraging one.

All that is in the past now. With a fine building, excellent band and thorough organization, the Salvation Army is firmly entrenched in the town of Brampton and in the hearts of its people.

In more recent years a number of new religious bodies have come into being locally. These include the Pentecostal group, who meet in their own church hall, corner of John and Mary streets; the "Free Baptists", who meet in the Junior Farmer building; the "Church of the Nazarene" group who meet in the Orange Hall and the International Bible Students known as Jehovah's Witnesses who have just completed a new place of worship called "Freedom Hall" on Queen street, east of Trueman.



YE OLDE "CONCERT HALL"

Given to the municipality prior to the turn of the century by Kenneth Chisholm, sold to the Orange Order in 1927 and bricked over by them. In 1950 it was almost completely destroyed by fire, but has since been rebuilt on the same site. In addition to being used for lodge purposes it also serves as "The Church of the Nazarene."

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11. Soldiers and Statesmen

Unite for the public safety, if you would remain an independent nation.
—NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

There were 37,311 acres of military land grants in Peel county, largely to soldiers who had fought in the War of 1812, but most of them were in Caledon and Albion, or in the northern part of Chinguacousy. The connection of Brampton with the War of 1812 is mostly coincidental, through the services of Calkats (Corketts), Conovers, Graftons, and Pickards. One Radenhurst did actually settle on a military grant on the outskirts of Brampton, but the name did not persist. The same names appear on the side of the loyal militia in the Rebellion of 1837, with the addition of Campbells, Cheynes, Chisholms, Elliotts, McClures and McCollums. William Burt of Brampton, who died in 1918 at the age of 101, used to tell thrilling stories of his service during the Crimean War. He fought in the Royal Marines under the Duke of Cambridge, and was wounded at Inkerman. John Armstrong Sr. also fought at Inkerman and Balaklava, and George Wright was a moving spirit in the county's first patriotic fund collection. Chinguacousy collected £120, more than any other two townships in the county except Toronto.

One of the first local units to be set up under the Militia Act of 1855 was the Volunteer Militia Rifle Company at Brampton, with 3 officers and 70 men. The officers and 52 men had uniforms and there were 50 greatcoats. Captain George Wright was in command, and Major John Lynch became Lt.-Col. of the 6th Peel Battalion, centred in the township. When the Prince of Wales (Edward VII) visited Canada in 1860, the militia were invited to parade at all stops on the route, and Brampton had, according to Cellem, "the first noteworthy turnout."

Thereafter Brampton seems seldom to have been without a militia unit of some kind and strength. In 1865, the year of panic over the Fenian Raids, it had two, an Infantry company under Captain Stork, and a Rifle company under Major Wright. Total strength of the two was 107 men, a fair record for a village just incorporated, and with only 78 householders according to a contemporary directory. During the actual raid period the Brampton Infantry Company served in Toronto, furnishing guards for prisoners and protection for the banks. George Elliott, a sixteen-year-old boy, received several severe wettings, and his clothes had to dry on his back; the historian tells how he "contracted a serious cold, lingered three years with a pension of twenty cents a day, and was buried in Brampton cemetery on 30th May, 1869, with full military honours." C. T. Wright, the brilliant Brampton cricketer, who had moved to the United States, was among the Chicago Volunteers who rushed back at this time to defend their native land.

That fall the 36th Battalion was set up with headquarters in Brampton. In the following year the first annual rifle match, held on John Elliott's farm, was very successful, among the speakers being Judge A. F. Scott, Sheriff Robert Broddy, and Kenneth Chisholm. Companies 1 and 3 and the battalion band were recruited in Brampton, and supplemented by the Brampton Grammar School Drill Association, the first record of cadet work in the county. In 1894 the Baptist minister, Rev. W. J. Stewart, organized a Boys' Brigade for the same purpose.

During the Rebellion of 1885 a former Bramptonian, David Lynch Scott, organized the Home Guard in Regina. Bartle Bull Pattullo, a son of Dr. Alexander Pattullo, was one of a ten-member Red Cross team. W. A. McCulla's son, Trooper John Busby McCulla, on leave from the North West Mounted Police at the time of the South African War, is said to have been the first to enlist in the Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles for service overseas. Brig.-Gen. John Smith Stewart, D.S.O., Croix de Guerre, had his first military experience as a trooper in the same campaign.

Of course, in World Wars I and II the sacrifice of Brampton was tremendous and ungrudging, as was to be expected of a community with its antecedents and history. It is impossible to pick out names for special mention, when every schoolroom, every church, every industry has its own especial record of heroism. In the fine little armouries which Brampton finally acquired after a decade and a half of fruitless promises at the beginning of the century, all branches of the service gather to cherish the tradition. The Canadian Legion commemorates the lost. And the Brampton cenotaph shelters, in its Book of Remembrance, the permanent record of those who served.

Dr. W. D. Sharpe of Brampton was Dominion president of the Great War Veterans' Association in 1925, the year the Canadian Legion was formed. In 1926, when the Brampton branch was formed, it was natural it should bear his name. A women's auxiliary was formed in the same year. The Legion has occupied rooms in the Armouries, over the Charters printing-plant, in the old Excelsior skating rink, and later still in the Curling club on Byng Ave. The Memorial Hall opened in 1948 was an addition to the main building purchased in 1944 and overlooking Gage park. It has an auditorium 37 by 80 feet, and an even larger recreation room.

In September, 1944, Gordon Graydon, M.P., spearheaded a drive to preserve records of the service of Peel men and women, and in the spring of the following year a War Records Board that was unique in Canada was set up. Miss Josephine M. Fingland, Brampton librarian, took on the onerous job of secretary, collating information from 9 regional recorders, each at the head of a network of deputies. Mr. Graydon himself served as president. A Peel-on-Active-Service scrapbook was also kept.

Welcome Home

To Dear Old Brampton!

East or West — home is best;

Each hearth, some wanderer's goal.

And, as at night the wild bird seeks it's nest,

So, homeward flies the soul.

And we, who stay at home, come Spring, come Fall,

Welcome you home, indeed; God bless you all.

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In politics as in military matters, Bramptonians proved themselves good fighters. Always they have been active and influential members of their favoured parties. Often they have been candidates, and as such have repeatedly been victorious in elections. George Wright served a term in the Legislature of the United Province of the Canadas in 1851. John Hillyard Cameron, although not Brampton-born, owned land near the county town and spent a great deal of time there during his period of representing Peel and later Cardwell, a gerrymandered riding including the two northern townships, now discontinued.

THE TOWN'S FIRST MAYOR AND REEVE



JOHN HAGGERT

Elected to Head the Town of Brampton's First Municipal Body in January, 1874, soon after the Town's Incorporation. He was an industrialist of renown and prominent in many of the town's activities. He came to Brampton in 1849 and commenced the manufacture of farm implements. Soon after he was joined by his two brothers and the three conducted the business successfully, but later ran into financial difficulties due to changing market conditions. Mr. Haggert was elected as mayor in 1874, and the three following years, resigning in 1877, due to pressure of other business. He was a good municipal administrator, but did not aspire to the wider field of provincial or federal politics.



KENNETH CHISHOLM

Active in Municipal and Provincial politics, he played a very important part in the town's and county's development. He was first elected Reeve of the Municipality in 1867 and served four years. In 1868, as a member of County Council he was elected Peel's second Warden, the first Bramptonian to be so honored. In 1873 he was elected the Liberal representative for Peel in the Ontario Legislature and was successful in five subsequent elections. He retired in 1890. He started Brampton's first Board of Trade. He built and donated to the municipality the "Town Hall" now the Orange Hall on Queen St. E. He also gave substantially to the churches.

During his brief stay in the Ontario Legislature, John Coyne, Brampton lawyer, husband of Mary Katherine Scott, Conservative and Grand Master of the Ontario Orange Lodge, showed outstanding ability. He advocated the conservation of timber, then unheard-of, the transfer of tavern licences from municipal to legislative hands, a new policy for settling wild land, and a better auditing system. Though himself a temperate man, he also spoke courageously against prohibition, denying that people could ever be legislated into morality.

When Coyne died suddenly in the middle of his term, Kenneth Chisholm, a Liberal, replaced him, holding down the job from 1870 to 1891. Chisholm, a big, handsome, high-spirited, generous man, was no religious bigot, although he came from a Catholic family, he gave the site for the present Baptist church, and the stone for the Presbyterian. He also built and donated to the town the Concert Hall, now used by the Orange Order. In 1881 he gave a prize of $100 through the Agricultural Society for improvement and beautification of farm homes. His business interests were wide and varied, and he was first president of the Brampton Board of Trade.

John Smith, also a Brampton Liberal, followed Chisholm for five terms. An auctioneer and a big, colourful man, he was well known throughout the county. He was never defeated, though Samuel Charters, editor and publisher of *The Conservator*, cut his margin to 25 the last time he ran.

Sam Charters, another Bramptonian, who sat in the Legislature from 1908 to 1912, is better known as a veteran of five terms in the House of Commons. A sportsman, a churchman, a public-spirited citizen, his story is in many ways the story of his town. It is interesting to note that both he and Kenneth Chisholm served as county registrar following terms of public office.

James R. Fallis, M.P.P. from 1912 to 1915, was first master of L.O.L. No. 604 after the warrant moved from Tullamore to Brampton. This was the ancestor of the present No. 5, and members included Richard Blain, T. J. Blain (later a district court judge in Regina), W. S. Morphy (Crown Attorney for Peel and for years chairman of the Brampton Public School Board), and Canon Wm. Walsh. W. J. Lowe, cattle dealer of Snelgrove and Brampton, followed him in the Legislature for one term.

Indeed the only Members of the Ontario Legislature who have not been Bramptonians have been Duncan Marshall, an import who enjoyed a brief term (1934-37) as Minister of Agriculture in the Hepburn government, and T. L. Kennedy who has filled the same position under successive Conservative administrations and served as premier in 1948 and 1949. The activities of both these men brought them in constant contact with Brampton life, through the county fair, the work of the agricultural representatives, and in many other ways.

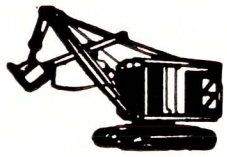
With brief interludes, Peel has been represented in the federal house also by Bramptonians. John Hillyard Cameron, Orange carry-over from the United Canadas, was followed by Robert Smith, a Liberal farmer

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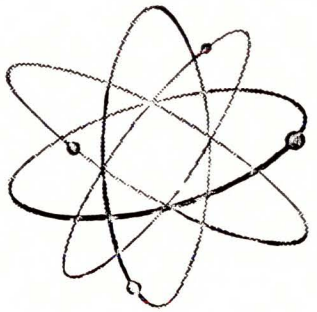
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The back-breaking scrub board and washtubs with modern automatic washing machines.

The old tantalizing clothes line which went down in high winds has given way to the new automatic clothes drier.

And then in the field of home entertainments, what terrific changes have been wrought by radio and television!

One hundred years ago, Brampton pioneers, as they sat in flickering candlelight, would have scoffed, indeed, had you told them that out of the air waves would come moving pictures and music.

The magic wand of electronics has brought the finest in entertainment right into your living room.

What will the next 100 years bring? We do not know, except that Brampton Electric will continue to serve a greater Brampton, bringing the latest in labor-saving devices, educational and recreational advances in the field of radio and television.

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W. A. McCULLA
Federal Member, 1887-90
Brampton Postmaster, 1895-1923



SAMUEL CHARTERS
Provincial Member, 1908-13
Federal Member, 1917-35

from Number 10, who lived on a farm subsequently owned by Arthurs Bros. and more recently the property of Calvert's Greenhouses. After two terms Smith was succeeded by Col. Wm. Elliott, a Meadowvale man, but in 1882 James Fleming, a Liberal lawyer, brought the honour back to Brampton.

In 1887 W. A. McCulla, originally a contractor, but better known to this generation as postmaster of Brampton, defeated Fleming, who served a brief term thereafter as county registrar. McCulla's father, John, clerk of Brampton in the seventies, was an Orange Conservative of the old school, "for which profession," he wrote Cameron, "one of my uncles was murdered." He had once caused two of his own houses to be levelled at an election in the Old Land "to destroy the votes of the Radical occupants," and was only sorry it was not in his power to render similar aid to Cameron in Peel. W.A. had served as mayor of Brampton and Warden of Peel, and had many friends throughout the country, but he ran into trouble with his Orange supporters through his failure to vote for disallowance of the Jesuit Estates Bill in 1888. At a subsequent meeting in Brampton McCulla explained his position, being supported by ex-M.P. Fleming and Rev. Wm. Herridge, Primitive Methodist minister and grandfather of R. B. Bennett's brother-in-law, Major Wm. Herridge.

The Grand Orange Lodge of Ontario West met in Brampton in 1890, and Clarke Wallace, M.P., explained the sledgehammer methods by which he had obtained incorporation for the Order. Throughout this controversy McCulla attempted to act as a peacemaker, with the result that both parties turned on him, and his loss of the Orange vote cost him his seat at the next election.

Joseph Featherstone, a Toronto township farmer, won the next two elections, and then the honour returned to Brampton with Richard Blain, a brilliant, energetic, and industrious young hardware merchant. Blain sat for the county until he was appointed to the senate in 1917. His impeccable attire, his impressive carriage, and his brilliant gifts as a public speaker and political organizer made him a colourful figure. Sam Charters was dragged back into public life to succeed him and carried the county by a record majority when the Union Government came into power. Charters remained in the House of Commons for five terms, at the end being chief Conservative whip.

On Mr. Charters' retirement, Gordon Graydon, a Brampton lawyer, son of a Chinguacousy dairy farmer, and first president of the Ontario Junior Conservatives, succeeded as member for the riding, which he has since held continuously. He served as national party chairman in 1941, and as house leader from 1943 to 1945, during which time he represented the Opposition in the Canadian delegation at the San Francisco World Conference. He is the most distinguished parliamentarian the county has produced, and when he smiles down at an audience and says "Now folks," even CCFers, to whom their politics are almost a religion, cannot help smiling back.



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Appointed Senator, 1917



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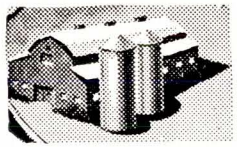
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12. Lodges, Clubs and Societies

We must all hang together or assuredly we shall all hang separately.
—Benjamin Franklin.

Do you remember 'way back when Brampton had a YMCA with regular meetings in the Old Presbyterian church on John street, and afterwards in the basement of what is now Christ church? When the leading members were J. E. Starr, J. W. Doxsee, Thos. Neelands, T. W. Duggan, and M. Treadgold?

Do you remember when the old Orange hall on Centre street just south of the jog was made into a double house, or even when, after forty years' constant occupancy it was completely demolished?

Do you remember when both the Sons of Temperance and the Independent Order of Good Templars were very well represented by lodges through Peel, not to mention the W.C.T.U.? And do you remember the first meeting of the town council when J. W. Beynon brought in a petition for a local option by-law? Or when the Blue Ribbon Society gave hair-raising lectures in Chisholm's Concert Hall?

Do you remember when after the first "Short Course in Agriculture," they had a dinner meeting in the Victoria Hotel and organized the Peel County Young Farmers' Improvement Association, later the Junior Farmers?

Do you remember when the Old Countrymen's Club rooms were over the Conservator office on Queen street, or even when they were in the old Queen Street School, now the rural hydro office?—and their cricket?

Do you remember sixty years ago when the Sons of England used to stage an annual picnic to Queenston Heights? And how good the pink lemonade tasted? Perhaps you may not even remember the formation of the junior lodge in 1936?

Do you remember when the Masons started Ionic lodge No. 229 in the top of a three-storey building on Main street opposite their present hall? If you do you must be pretty close to the century mark, for that was in 1870. But do you even remember when the first building on the present site was dedicated in 1913?

Do you remember when the Wigley tannery occupied the site of the present Oddfellows' Hall? Way back in 1872 when Golden Star Lodge No. 101 was organized on the third floor of the Blain Hardware building? A little later, when they occupied the third floor of the Beck building, later the A & P store? Or even 1925 when they decided to erect their own fine hall on Queen street west?

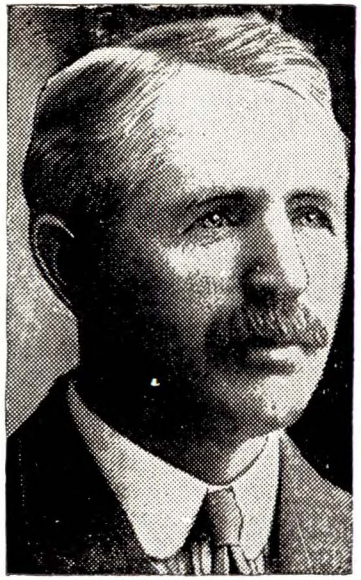
Do you remember before the First World War when the Board of Trade tried to arrange for commuters' tickets to Toronto? In its day it did as good work as the present Chamber of Commerce in bringing new industries to the community—Copeland Chatterson, Pease Foundry, Hewetson Shoe Company and others.



JOHN COYNE
Member of Legislature, 1867-1873



JOHN SMITH
Member Legislature, 1892-1908



JAMES R. FALLIS
Member of Legislature, 1913-16



W. J. LOWE
Member of Legislature, 1916-19

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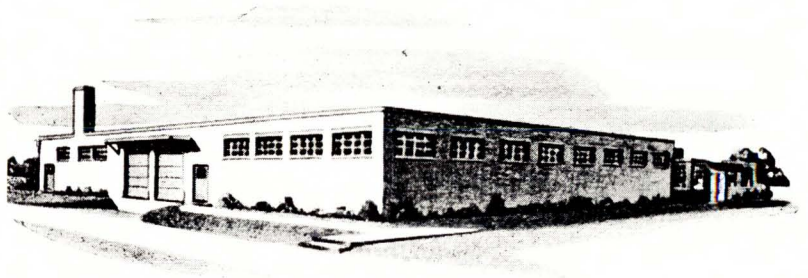
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Do you remember when Royal Black Preceptory No. 111 moved from Streetsville to Brampton in 1915, with Canon Walsh as first worshipful preceptor? Or even August, 1932, when 15,000 Black Knights from all over Ontario visited Brampton to commemorate the relief of Londonderry?

Do you remember the Patrons of Industry, who were active in the county in the nineties? Or the even earlier Granges, of which in 1877 there were three with Brampton officers: Thorngrove No. 93, with Guy Bell as W.M. and David Lawrence as secretary; Derry West No. 122, with Luther Cheyne (County Secretary) as secretary; Mount Horeb No. 123, with Eli Crawford as W.M. and John Sinclair as secretary?

Do you remember when the Brampton W.C.T.U. turned its attention to war work, with Mrs. S. Deeves as president, Mrs. Chas. Packham as secretary, and Mrs. C. Neelands as treasurer? And when the Horticultural Society conducted a campaign to transform vacant lots into war gardens?

Do you remember when wakes were common among Peel Catholics and not unknown among Protestants? And especially the enthusiastic wake for Jimmie the Ragman, Brampton's popular peddler, in 1890?

Do you remember when A. R. Hewetson was first president of the Canadian branch of the international Christian Endeavour society?

Do you remember the first Women's Institute in this neighbourhood? The first I.O.D.E.?

Do you remember when the Peel County Medical Association was formed in Brampton on July 1st, 1874, with Dr. Alexander Pattullo of Brampton as president and Dr. Charles Young Moore, also of Brampton, as secretary?

Do you remember the organization of the Horticultural Society in 1905, with Dr. Heggie, Henry Dale, and Adam Morton, as the first officers? And the work they did in beautifying the park when W. J. Gage first donated the old Matthew Elliott property, and part of the Kenneth Chisholm estate was added?

Do you remember when Brampton had no Rotarians, Kinsmen, or Lions, nor even a Chamber of Commerce? In fact no real Boosters, in the modern sense. Or did they?

Since pioneer days Peel in general, and Brampton in particular, have seen a wide variety of useful and enjoyable organizations. Most county organizations have centred in Brampton, even when they had locals throughout the county. Brampton itself has been large enough for group activity, yet small enough to have time for a fraternal social life. It would be impossible in this brief story to trace the development of all interesting organizations, yet it would be invidious to make a selection. All have contributed much in their own way to make Brampton a better place in which to live and work.

13. Sport and Recreation

When the One Great Scorer comes to write against your name,
He marks, not that you won or lost, but how you played the game.
—Grantland Rice.

"Program! Program! Official program! Names and numbers of all the players! Official program! Brampton: Maitlands. Get your colours here. Get your colours. Maitlands? Orange and black. Excelsiors? Yes sir, red and white. Get your program here. You can't tell the players without a program."

Over the music of the roller coaster and ferris wheel and the shrill cries of the riders came the shouts of the frantic ribbon sellers, the slow rumble of the overflow crowd. A few minutes ago the Excelsiors' special train disgorged its load of supporters at Don station. Maitlands, led by "Big Train" Conacher, and sponsored by Col. Coady, are heavily backed to win on their own grounds, but Brampton folk are covering all bets. There's a roar from the crowd as both teams take the field. Jack Carmichael's lacrosse team races for the north end. How Mara, Blain, Anderson, Harry and George Sproule, Davis, Charters, Beecham and Warr, Williams, Mulliss, Campbell, snap that ball around. The game is on.

That was a game in 1920, but lacrosse was not new in Brampton. It was started in 1871 by George Lee, a frock-coated grammar-school master, later registrar of the Supreme Court of Ontario. In 1876 Excelsiors, now not a school but a community team, played a spectacular twilight game against Brantford, using flaming, oil-soaked balls. The eighties saw a series of district championships with such players as Samuel Charters (M.P.), Richard Blain (M.P.), T. W. Duggan, Leonard Suggitt, George Sinclair, George Beck, Albert Hill, S. T. Ballentyne, B. Nicoll, G. Peaker, J. G. (Dr.) Roberts, W. E. Milner, J. McCarty, J. Ashenhurst, F. W. Martin, S. H. James, E. Fallis, E. Joyce. Torchlight processions and banquets greeted winning teams. An occasional defeat was a major disaster, the town presenting a "funereal aspect," and "amazed" betters realizing that they had been "crazy and wicked," finding all sorts of alibis, and still feeling "pretty sick," as the late T. W. Duggan noted in his diary.

Excelsior Intermediates won the Ontario championships in 1893 and 1894. Roberts, who became first Brampton president of the O.A.L.A. and later of C.A.L.A., was still with them. Others included R. Y. Stuart who became manager of the Brampton Bakery, J. R. Fallis (M.P.P.), D. L. (Dr.) Heggie, John Smith Stewart (Brig.-Gen., M.P.) and W. Stewart, K. and E. (Drs.) Peaker, G. Modeland, Wm. J. Allen, W. H. Kelley, W. Dawson, F. Milner.

Senior and junior team both won Ontario championships in 1913, and in 1914 the seniors made a strong bid for the Mann Cup in Van-

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couver. This team included H. Campbell, G. Williams, C. Mulliss, F. Beecham, P. Warr, Roswell I. Blain, W. Stevens, G. Sproule, W. K. Mara, H. Sproule, A. G. Davis (Q.C.), C. V. Charters, J. Roberts, M. Ashley, and N. Anderson. T. Thauburn was manager and J. Carmichael was coach. The second generation was carrying on the great tradition.

A banner year was 1930. The gold Mann Cup came where it had always belonged and George Sproule won the James Murphy Memorial Trophy for the most valuable and sportsmanlike player in the Ontario Association. Other players were: Ollie Burton, Stewart Beatty, Harold Gibson, Albert Large, Gerald Kendall, George Thompson, William O'Hearn, Albert Burry, De Forest Wilson, Edward Reeves, Cecil Stapleton, Norman Zimmer, Ernest Gowdy, Pete Ella, Elgin Core, Claude Jennings, Lambert Powell. In the same year the intermediates won the La Fortuna cup for the fifth time, and the juniors the Iroquois cup for the second time. In 1931 the juveniles and intermediates were champions, and the seniors, riddled by the incursions of professional box lacrosse, yet retained the Mann Cup for the red and white.

Rosalea, home of the Excelsiors except for a brief interlude, has many tales, if it could speak, of the scintillating teams of the past, their fleet-footed attackers, their defence behemoths. Of the days when the first goal decided a match and of the uproar if the umpire disallowed it, as was once the case in Toronto with a goal by Sam Charters, Excelsior captain of his day. Of the long gutted sticks and unpadded unprotected legs. Of the day when time keepers had to be as handy with their fists as with their stop-watches. Of the fight between Doughy Mara and Conacher when the latter ended up in the firehouse under guard. Of the day when the late John H. McClelland, transacting some business with a New York bank, gave his home address as Brampton, and was immediately asked, "How are the Excelsiors doing this season?" Of Bramptonians who have served on the Canadian Lacrosse Association and Ontario governing bodies, Christopher Irvine, Thomas Henry, A. Grenville Davis, Perc (Ski) Warr, John Burrell, John Worthy, Geoff Hipkin, and of course Doc Roberts. Of the glories which come and go but always return again to a town as loyal and as lacrosse-conscious as Brampton.

Baseball started in Brampton in the sixties, even before lacrosse. It was started by George Kidd, a Yankee employed in the Haggert Foundry. By 1871 the Maple Leaf team was going strong with Bob Haggert as star, and T. W. Duggan records playing on four successive days, one game (not floodlighted either) lasting on until eight o'clock. The faster and more exciting game of lacrosse supplanted baseball in the seventies and eighties, and it has never been a major interest in the town since. In a lively industrial league in the first decade of this century Copeland Chatterson starred, then the Etobicokes swept everything before them, just as the creek sometimes did. Another town league in the twenties and thirties involved churches as well as businesses, but this was for softball. There was a similar league for women.

As early as 1876 John J. Rowan commented that every Canadian boy was addicted to hockey and, he was sorry to say, "a nuisance to the



ETOBICOKE BASEBALL CLUB, CHAMPIONS, 1907
J. Stewart, R. Campbell, F. O. Holliss, C. Mulliss, C. Fendley
K. Stewart, E. Dale, S. Galbraith, W. A. Beatty, R. Beatty, H. Campbell, E. Young



EXCELSIORS RUGBY CLUB, BRAMPTON, 1898
Billy Gray, A. Eustace Haydon, C. A. Irvine, Arthur L. C. Kirkwood
Dr. O. A. Peaker, Jas. McClure, Albert E. Treadgold, Brookes Walsh, Fred Noble,
Percy Morphy, Walter Pickard, O. D. Garbutt, Leo Embury, David Henry

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6 MAIN STREET **PHONE 184**

non-hockey-playing, skating public." In 1890 the Ontario Hockey Association was formed, and two years later F. A. Parker, manager of the Merchants' Bank, organized a Brampton team. Brampton intermediates won the King Edward Cup of the O.H.A. in 1911. In 1913 Thomas Thauburn, F. W. Dawson, John Hodgson and T. H. Shields opened the Excelsior Rink, and after some haggling over division of spoils the former Marlboros became the Excelsiors and played their home games on Brampton instead of Weston ice. Big names in those old teams included Rod Anderson, Jack Burrell, Ernie Parks (who went professional with the Vancouver Millionaires), Charlie Duggan, Frank Beecham, Fat Sarles, Gord Ingoldsby, the Clarridges and Peakers and Robson, "Traveller" Jim Birss, Fred Milner, Fred Mara, Ken McFadden, Jim Fallis, Frank Peaker, Dave Henry, Joe Arthurs, Art Randall, the Lairds, Joe Adams, Roswell Blain, Walter Manning, Cecil Corkett, and a throng of Algies. Leo Bourgault, who later played with the New York Rangers, played for Brampton in the twenties, and Bucko MacDonald had one winter with the Dale Estate. Stew Beatty, H. Mooney Gibson, Oddie Core, and Bill Anthony were also regarded as of professional calibre.

Soccer started in Brampton with the high school Wasps in 1882. Rugby replaced it in 1896 when Leo (Mr. Justice) Embury and O. D. Garbutt and Chris. (C.A.) Irvine (thrice reeve of Brampton, once warden of Peel) organized the Excelsiors. Players included future banker Billy Gray, future author and professor of comparative religion Kid (A.E.) Haydon, future accountant A. L. C. Kirkwood, future organist Walter Pickard, O. A. (Dr.) Peaker, James McClure, A. E. Treadgold, Fred Noble, and Percy Morphy. When Brampton High School challenged the Excelsiors the field after the game resembled a war casualty clearing station. Among the High School players were W. W. Hiltz (later mayor of Toronto), Dave Shortel, young (Dr.) Wylie, Fred Embury, and O. B. Irvine.

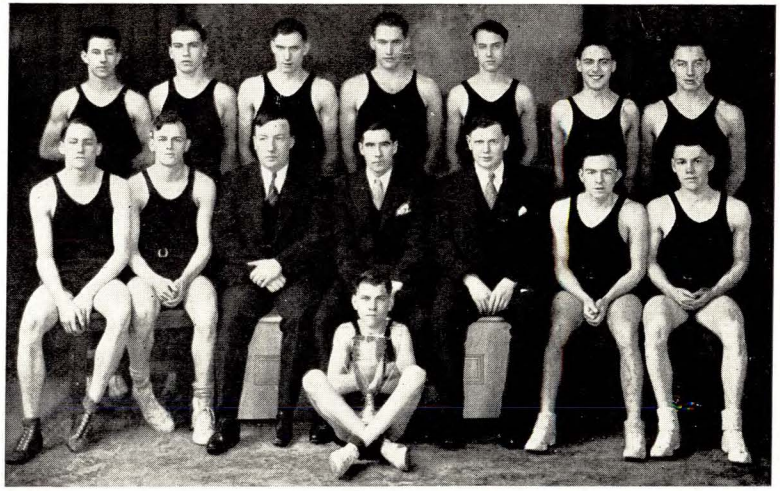
It was in the high school that rugby survived. In 1923 the group champions under the Ontario Rugby Football Union were coached by George Babcock, managed by Bert Bartlett, and captained by a young fellow named Harper Bull who at the time of writing—see Brampton Centennial program—sports a magnificent (?) beard. Other well known names on the team include Wally Large (also boasting a beard), C. A. Worthy, Robt. Nodwell, Gordon McLean, Jack Bartlett, Elgin Core, Dalby Barclay, Wilf Gray, Stewart Beatty, Frank Fraser, Les Huggins, Elwin Smart, Bill Algie, Cecil Crawford.

Basketball started in Brampton with the youngsters. The Boys' Work Board (R. D. Boyle, G. Sproule, C. V. Charters, O. T. Walker, and M. Ashley) organized a Trail Ranger league in the armouries. Later a similar church league operated in the gymnasium under Grace church Sunday School. The high school took it up and both juniors and seniors, boys and girls, have had their share of victories and of group championships.



BROWNIES HOCKEY CLUB, BRAMPTON, 1905

C. R. MacDonald, F. L. Fullerton, G. A. Whitlock, H. M. Campbell
C. B. Sewell, A. G. Anderson, C. A. Irvine, G. Kibler, T. H. Sproule
C. E. Laird, H. S. Galbraith, R. I. Blain.



SENIOR BASKETBALL TEAM, BRAMPTON HIGH SCHOOL, 1933-1934

Champions, T.D.I.A.A.
B. Ellison, C. Kellam, J. Woodill, W. E. Beatty, F. Bacon, J. Reid, H. Soper
S. Allison, B. Cowtan, T. W. Martin (principal), C. E. Stephens (coach), D. Warman (manager), N. Cook, L. Coates, J. Wright (mascot).

HIGHWAY NO. 10 PHONE 1304

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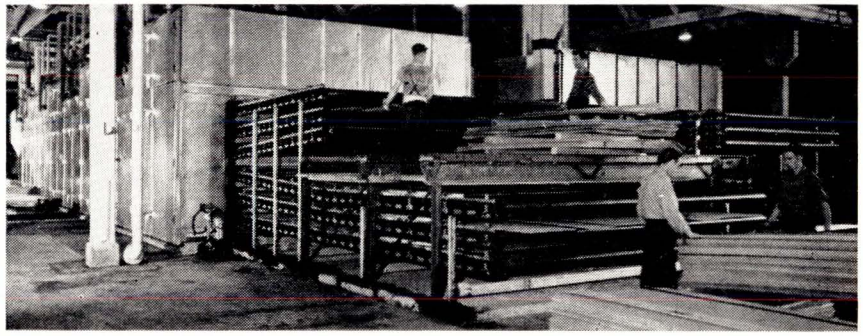
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John Haggert is said to have brought the first curling-stones to Peel from Scotland, and he later undertook the manufacture of polished cast iron replicas. Among enthusiasts who shared his home-made rink at Haggertlea were William Peaker, Adam Morton, R. H. Hodgson, James Golding, W. S. Williamson, Robert Hunter, William and George Adams, J. W. Main. Charles Packham curled on the Etobicoke even more informally with elm or hickory blocks. Wm. McConnell's first flimsy curling-rink blew down—perhaps a player was being adjured too vigorously to "Soup her up." Laird's rink was next to be used and in 1903 a parson, of all people, headed the drive for the Byng avenue building. In 1883 Brampton curlers won the Ontario championship and the Governor-General's Silver Tankard, and in 1905 John Anthony, Samuel McCandless, James Golding and F. Kibbler won the Seagram trophy. There have been many big victories in more recent years, but that isn't history—it's current news and fresh in the minds of the over 250 enthusiastic addicts (men and women) of this winter sport which Brampton now boasts.

The Haggerts brought bowls back from Scotland along with curling, and when Rosalea field was established a Bowling Club was formed. But bowling is a leisurely gracious game which demands its own quarters, and in 1899 J. J. Manning, Wm. Peaker Sr., J. G. (Major) Roberts, James Golding, Thos. T. Thauburn, J. A. Laird, H. E. Roberts, Adam Morton, John Anthony and W. J. Fenton bought a property for the purpose on George street. It was there that the ladies' club was added, and in 1919 all moved to Main street north. C. V. Charters was first Bramptonian to head the Provincial Association. The local bowling club has over the years carried off numerous cups in provincial competitions. It has also become famous for its annual Rose Tournaments, open to mixed teams of men and women and where (thanks to the generosity of the Dale Estate) all the ladies competing take home a box of Dale Autographed Roses.

Brampton has had its individual stars as well as its successful teams. W. F. Scott was in provincial tennis competition in the old days of private courts before the Brampton Tennis Club set up its first courts on the site of the old open-air skating rink. A new club was organized in 1932 with asphalt courts on the same site. It was at the old club that Frank and Fred Anderson who later, partnered with Vincent Richards and Wm. Tilden, won American championships and turned professional, had their first lessons. Their father, also a fine player, partnered the young son in a Canadian open championship. Frank also won the Canadian and American singles.

Charles Duggan won not only university tennis championships but the Royal Humane Society's life-saving medal, he excelled in many sports. Bramptonian Robert J. Gourley in 1931 skipped the prize-winning Manitoba curling rink. Joe Lawson won Canadian Quoits championships and set quarter-mile records a century ago. His brother Alex was a fine runner and jumper and an outstanding amateur boxer. J. D. (Rev.) Morrow, a graduate of Brampton High School, won all sorts of track records between 1895 and 1903, his Canadian record of 49 3/5 sec. for the quarter mile standing unchallenged until 1912. Private W. J. Clifford, a 36-year-old carpenter, was the first Canadian to win the King's Prize at Bisley and won the Prince of Wales Trophy in the same year. Dr. A. Smirle Lawson, son of Joseph Lawson and original "big train" of Canadian Rugby, learned the game at Brampton High School. Dr. J. T. Mullin, one of the officials of the old Peel Rangers, won an archery championship in Toronto in the early eighties. Gun and rifle clubs have inspired skilled enthusiasts. James Bovaird made a considerable contribution to early horse-racing. Another Bramptonian, James Clarence Fletcher, won many races in the Orient, returning to Canada to become a successful breeder, one of his horses winning the King's Plate. G. L. Mitchell, subsequently a speed cyclist, was only one of the sensational heroes who rode the first high-wheel bicycles in Brampton; others included Ben (Judge) Justin, Moore, Tilt, and Frederick Bagwell Holtby. Miss Lillie Roberts was Brampton's first lady cyclist. The Brampton Golf Club, organized in 1921, takes pride in the successes of ex-Bramptonian F. A. Parker who represented Canada for years in international golf, winning the Canadian senior championship in 1924. The Lions' swimming pool made summer different for all the youngsters in town.

The record could go on and on. Always, as the page turned, other names would suggest themselves. Perhaps the story of sport in Brampton may appropriately end with the reflections of Ted Reeve, *Telegram* sports editor, who learned his trade galloping about Rosalea with the Excelsiors and dashing into Dick Robson's Queen's Hotel to punch out a weekly sports column for *The Conservator* on the menu typewriter. Reeve recalls: "Little things, like the gruff kind-hearted Dr. Sharpe stitching up the injured players on the sidelines while whooping instructions to those still racing around the field; Scott Galbraith glued to his timer's watch as the Excelsiors jam in to defend a lead and the final whistle is due to blow; the stocky home fielders swarming back of the goal to worry the other defence so much in their fight for the loose ball that we often have four or five attacks in a row; Zimmer spinning in for one of his underhand drives; gallops with Burry up Centre road on April the 30th; the torchlight procession the year we beat the Westminsters and the hospitality we enjoyed that night, all night, before setting out for the Beach in the dawn of the next day (on two flat tires) still singing, 'Oh, you old Brampton, where the Easter Lilies grow, Oh you old Brampton, you're the best old town I know'—which was true then and still goes for this erstwhile touring lacrosser" and for most of the oldtimers coming back for the Centennial too.

As a final word on sports and conclusive evidence that lacrosse (Canada's national game inherited from the Indians) is still Brampton's major sport, we point with pride to the winning last year by the Flowertown Juniors of the Canadian Championship and the coveted Minto Cup. They established a Canadian record by winning 30 of the 32 games played during the entire season.

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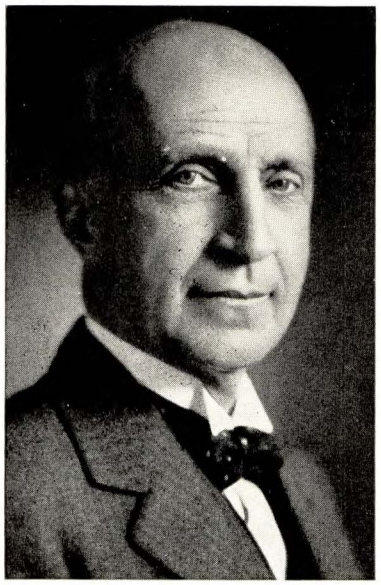
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William Adams, Matthew E. Mitchell, Dr. John A. Lawson, Thos. T. Thauburn



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14. Health and Welfare

My privy and well drain into each other
After the fshion of Christendie;
Fever and fluxes are wasting my mother;
Why has the Lord afflicted me?

—Rudyard Kipling.

When William Johnston and his brother-in-law Thomas McMicking, U.E., began to clear lot 7, concession 1 east, Chinguacousy, they did not realize that they were among the first settlers in a spot where there would grow a town giving leadership in health and welfare to a prosperous and progressive county. Johnston became the first postmaster, the township clerk, auctioneer and schoolmaster, but—more important still in those early days—he had a diploma for midwifery and was the only trained healer for miles around.

Cholera plagued the New Settlements in the thirties when the first provincial medical board was attempting to consolidate and regulate an orthodox practice in medicine and surgery. As filth and refuse accumulated, diphtheria devastated the growing communities, sweeping away whole families of young children in a few weeks. Typhoid and scarlet fever were hardly less destructive. Smallpox was less frequent, but even more horrible. Consumption was ever present. Then, in the middle of the century, about the time Brampton was incorporated, cholera reappeared, and the terrors of the thirties were repeated. A gang of workmen engaged on the Grand Trunk Railway were infected. Samuel Book, of the British Arms Hotel, lost his wife and two children within eight days. Pestilence swept through the town once more.

Under the county organization of 1849 Johnston became a coroner. He also gained considerable fame as a surgeon, dealing with surface cancers by means of a mysterious "plaster" with a strange "drawing power." His daughter Sarah (Mrs. Hardy Baskerville) assisted him as nurse. Johnston died in 1874, aged 82, four years after celebrating his golden wedding. That was the year Brampton had its first mayor.

Johnston had seen enormous changes. He had seen the county centre become a full-fledged town. He had seen the days of herb healers and amateur chirurgeons give way to the days of recognized medical colleges and proper licences. In the fifties he had seen men like McCormick, Hagyars, Moore, Harvey, Murdock and Pattullo come to Brampton, and he hard seen at least one, Pattullo, settle there as a fixture. He had been on his land in 1833 when the first boards of health were established, and regulations made to counteract malignant and infectious disease. He had listened to the controversy over the legislation of 1849—imagine allowing the governor to declare a state of emergency, or forcing local authorities to spend money for safety measures at the behest of an autocratic central board; folk would have called it socialism if they had heard of the term. The first Brampton Board of Health had been appointed in 1864, and the health officers got $1.25 a day while busy with such work, hardly an excessive sum even then. He had seen graduates of Brampton High School go through medical college and return to practice in their native town. He had seen the first dentists establish themselves in Brampton about the same time, and help form a provincial dental association. He knew Dr. J. A. Neelands, the Bramptonian dentist who was first in Canada to use gas, preparing it himself from heated alum. Someone born the year of his death might well have seen all the subsequent development in the province, for its whole history does not exceed two lifetimes.

At the time of Johnston's death, however, people still took sulphur and molasses. Families still were ravaged by infectious diseases. Infant mortality was shocking. Practically nothing was known of dietetics or sanitation. Landmarks since his day include the opening of the medical profession to women, and the appearance of Brampton's first women physician, Dr. Emily Irvine in 1891, advances in surgery in wars ranging from the Crimean, the American Civil and the Franco-Prussian to the World Wars of this century, advances in public health legislation, education and practice, and the establishment in Brampton of a fine hospital.

In 1884 J. W. McCulla, secretary of the newly reconstituted Board of Health, that Dr. John Turner Mullin was exercising general supervision and that the sanitary inspector thought the condition of the town satisfactory "compared with many others." Again in 1887 he declared that they had done all they could to "effect a thorough sanitary state of the town. The sanitary inspector had visited 600 houses and served notices on those which were unsatisfactory. During the year there had been eight cases of typhoid with two deaths, and only six of diphtheria, none fatal. Mullin became mayor in 1892 and 1893, and afterwards resumed his work as health officer.

Compulsory vaccination of school children started in 1895 when 535 quailing little victims held out an arm for the needle. Presumably there was no one to take them for pink ice cream afterwards as young Dr. C. M. French used to do after he had been filling a tooth with the old foot-power drill; French had just started his thirty-four years in Brampton.

Dr. W. D. (Major) Sharpe established himself in Brampton in 1902. Two years later he was appointed to council, and became chairman of the committee planning the new sewage system. He insisted on a thorough job. Brampton has been fortunate in the interest her doctors have always taken in making the town healthy and sanitary.

The hospital is the crowning achievement. Proposed by the Women's Institutes in 1910, sponsored by clergy, M.P.'s, the medical profession, the judiciary, and the business men of Brampton, a campaign for funds was started. The war intervened, followed by the flu epidemic, reminiscent of the old plagues. The local Red Cross formed a chapter of the Victorian Order of Nurses, in time to help cope with mild epidemics of smallpox and diphtheria, hitherto almost unknown for years. In 1920 Brampton installed a plant for chlorination of its water supply, and in 1924 medical and dental inspection of school children started.

In 1919 Dr. Sharpe, a leader of the war veterans, and president of the recently-formed Peel Medical Association, rallied both organizations

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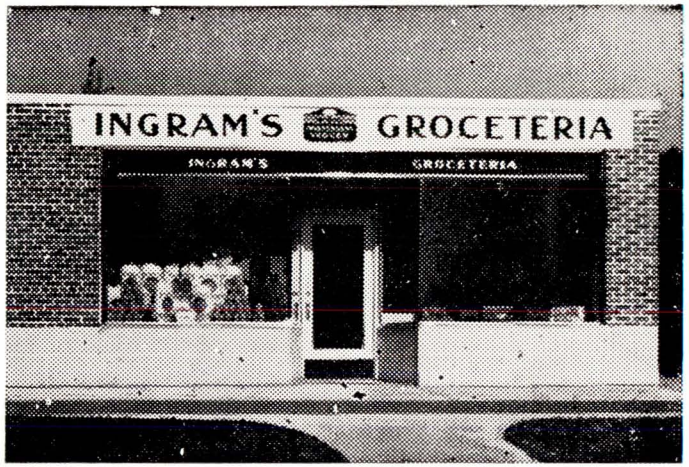
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Brampton

to spearhead a fresh hospital drive. In 1925 the Peel Memorial Hospital was opened with six private rooms, two public wards of three beds each, and a nursery equipped for three infants. It has grown to five or six times its original size. Automatic elevator service and fireproof stairways have been added, a three-storey extension completed in 1938, and a new wing in 1949.

In 1952, two new wings were added to the original nurses' residence, provided as a memorial by the Hewetson family. The total cost of building and furnishing was approximately $70,000. Thanks to a gift by Mr. and Mrs. J. H. C. Waite, government grants, and other donations, less than $3,000 of this total remains unpaid.

The Peel-Halton House of Refuge was established in 1897-8 on the old Troughton farm by Peel County alone. In 1909 Halton united with Peel for this job. The old part of the building was taken down and a new building put up to house the larger group required by the union. There was a further addition in 1926. Since the House of union. There was a further addition in 1926. Recently Halton County erected its own Old People's Home in Milton and Peel County operates its own institution now known as the "Peel Manor" of Brampton.

Brampton Post Office was built in 1889 by Jesse Perry, J.P., mason contractor and ardent curler. History records some interesting details in connection with the construction of this fine public building.

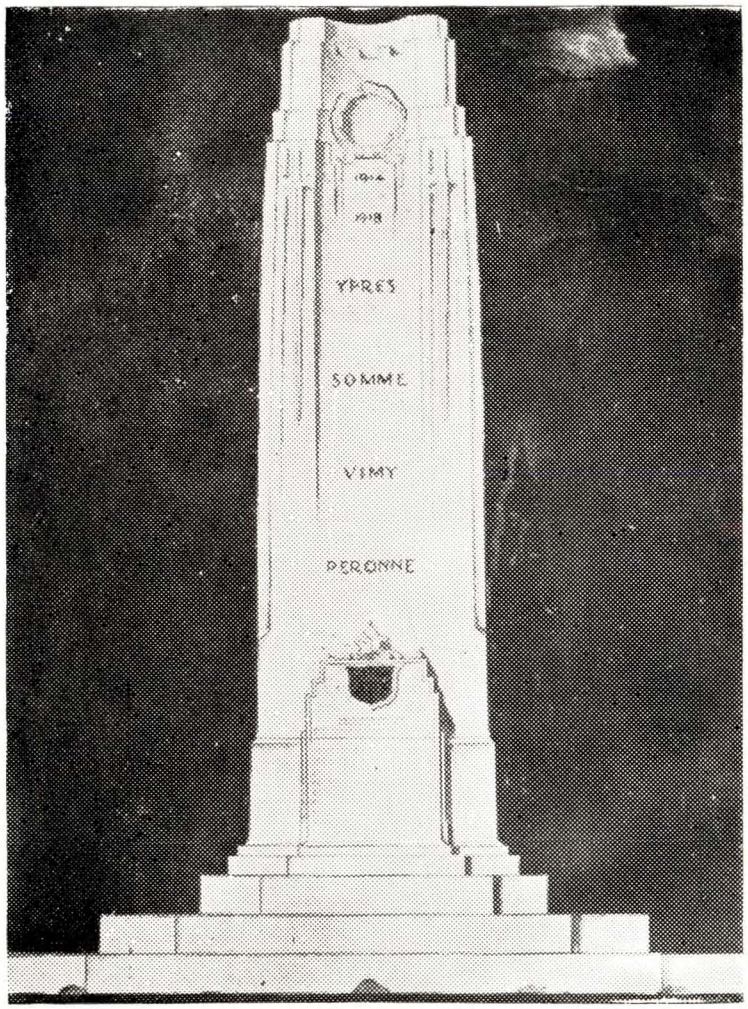
The ilate Josiah Mason and W. B. McCulloch were the carpenter-contractors and the late John Trimble was the government inspector. Up to the grade from the footing stones was a stone wall 3 feet wide, above the grade on the front was a cut stone wall to the top. This wall continued on the west side for about 15 feet, the remaining walls were brick, faced with pressed bricks from Milton. There was no cement mixed with the mortar as in these days, but it stands the ravages of time, and is in excellent condition now.

W. A. McCulla was M.P. at that time, but it was understood he was to take over the Post Offce. Thomas Holtby headed the town council and Mr. Richard Blain, the county council, and many other distinguished persons attended the opening including the Hon. N. Clark Wallace, of Woodbridge, who at that time was an outstanding figure in Ottawa and several years later became a cabinet member.

The mechanics were William White, foreman; Joseph G. Sewell, and Benjamin Kilpatrick, Jr.; the helpers were John Asher, Benjamin Kilpatrick, Sr., Adam Plaisted, Wm. Burrows and John McClellan.

Postal service in Brampton began when the village was incorporated in 1853. Following is the list of Postmasters: Peleg Howland, 1853-55; Kenneth Chisholm, 1855-73; Matthew M. Elliott, 1873-87; W. B. McCulla, 1890-94; W. A. McCulla, 1895-1923; Major Harold L. Robson, 1923-32; Lt.-Col. Cecil M. Corkett, 1932- .

It may be questioned whether a jail can be regarded as a facility or an amenity, but it was one of the first unfortunate necessities when the County of Peel became independent. The first gaoler was Michael Crawford, long the highly respected County Master of Peel Orangeism. The chief quarterly bills paid in those days were for wood, bread, soup and porridge (oatmeal for breakfast, cornmeal for supper). A report in 1860 stated that the removal of milk from the diet and the decreasing quality of the bread had not injured the prisoners' health. This century has seen the introduction of more progressive methods.



BRAMPTON'S IMPRESSIVE WAR MEMORIAL
In which is deposited the municipality's Book of Remembrance.

Compliments of

MAHER SHOE STORE

10 MAIN ST. N.

PHONE 772-W BRAMPTON

C. STEADMAN, Branch Manager

Welcome Home
Old Boys and Girls

•●•

"Chris" Has Been
in Brampton Since 1925

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Chris. Johnston
Meat Market

69 MAIN ST. N.

ERNEST G. STEACY

Plumbing, Heating, Sheet Metal

Work and Acetylene Welding

Service to Oil Burners

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57 ELIZABETH ST. S. BRAMPTON, ONT.

For The
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For Nearly A Quarter of Brampton's First Century

we have enjoyed and appreciated the confidence and patronage of Brampton shoppers.

It will be our constant endeavour to maintain this good-will in future years.

CHAINWAY STORES

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BRAMPTON MOTOR SALES

Friendly Dodge — DeSoto Dealer

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37 PARK STREET **BRAMPTON, ONT.**

1953—	BRAMPTON CENTENARY	—1953
1903—	REXALL'S GOLDEN JUBILEE	—1953
1943—	OUR DECI-CENTENARY	—1953

May 18 marked the end of our first ten years in Brampton.

CECIL CARSCADDEN

"IF IT'S REXALL IT'S RIGHT" — Rexall DRUG STORE — ACCURATE DISPENSING

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Footwear & Foot Comfort

We have served the footwear needs of Brampton and community for over 80 years.

We Feature:

Children's	**Women's**	**Men's**
Savage	Blatchford	Scott-McHale
Research	Air-Step	Hartt's
Packard	Empress	

— X-ray Fitting —

Our Company was founded in the year 1927 in Brampton. Since that time it has been a pleasure to serve our customers with Select Brand Clover Seeds, Grasses, Livestock Feeds, Fertilizers, Gasoline and Oils and farm Supplies. More recently we have installed Cold Storage facilities and are able to serve you with Quality Meats, Groceries and Frozen Foods.

PEEL SEED GROWERS CO-OPERATIVE

141 MAIN ST. NORTH

BRAMPTON, ONT. **TELEPHONE 519**

THE FIRST HUNDRED YEARS — OR THE FIRST MILLION — ARE THE HARDEST!

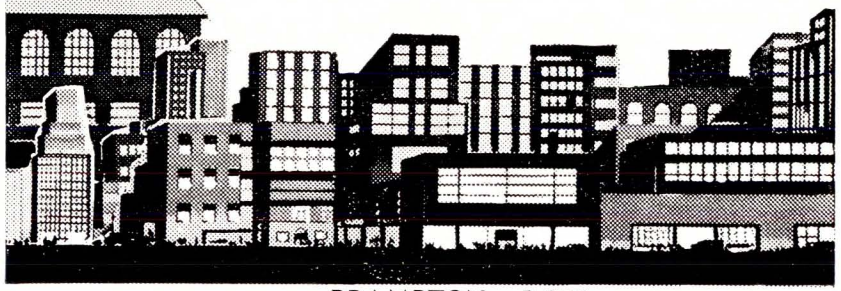


We haven't been here a hundred years . . . yet. And we haven't made a million . . . yet. But we ARE here and we're working on both. . . . Always at your service.

THOMPSON

TIRE & BATTERY SERVICE

NELSON, off Main **PHONE 981**



BRAMPTON—2,053

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RON RIDER

Your Local Distributor of REGENT PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

GASOLINE — MOTOR OILS — STOVE OILS — FUEL OILS

PHONE 406

For Prompt Deliveries in Town or Country

223 QUEEN WEST **BRAMPTON**

REGENT

15. Facilities and Amenities

O Lord, we thank Thee for the Oxygen Gas; we thank Thee for the Hydrogen Gas; and for all the gases. We thank Thee for the Cerebrum; we thank Thee for the Cerebellum; and for the Medulla Oblongata. Amen!

—JOHN WHEELOCK.

Almost every public service in Brampton arose from private enterprise. Gas, hydro electric, water and fire protection, and many other facilities came into being first because some progressively-minded private citizen wanted them for his own use.

The Haggert Bros. established a gas plant. Later a separate company took over the generating equipment and ran pipes through the business section. Service was furnished intermittently to churches, stores, and a number of houses on into the nineties, but the development of electricity intervened, gas service deteriorated because of the small number of subscribers and the lack of prospects, and eventually the plant was closed and allowed to go into decay.

Meanwhile in 1885 J. P. Hutton had set up a hydro-electric generating plant at his mills on the Credit river. A line was run into Brampton and an arc light suspended before the Queen's Hotel threw an intense blue-white light as far as the Grand Trunk Railway crossing. A special meeting of the town council in October, 1886, signed a three-year contract for eighteen street lamps to burn until 12.30 each night at an annual cost of $1,300. Lamps might remain dark on the night before the full moon, however, and on the following seven nights, except in cases of storm or heavy clouds.

There was no thought in the nineties of using electricity in houses, and an experiment in Christ Church was unhappy. The illumination was "brilliant beyond imagination," but it came from an arc lamp similar to that used on the streets, which "spluttered so noisily that it distracted attention from the rector's address." By 1903, however, there were 43 customers.

John McMurchy took over the Huttonville Electric Power Company in 1903, enlarged the plant, increased street lighting, supplied power to the Brampton Milling Company and W. B. McCulloch, and soon had 500 customers. In 1910 the municipality voted to bring hydro power up from Port Credit, but power continued to be supplied from Huttonville to a few industrial users until 1950. The attractive standard lamps in the business section now use more electricity than the whole town used in the first decade of the century. The average load is two hundred and fifty times as large as it was before the day of the publicly-owned system.

As early as 1915 a short extension served two customers from the Brampton electric system, and in 1923 the Rural Power District plan permitted Brampton to serve rural customers in a district of about sixty square miles. Rural electrification has proceeded apace, and has altered the whole face of the countryside. Reconversion to sixty-cycle will give even better service.

From the days of the backyard well to the days of the present Brampton pumping station with its million-and-a-half-gallon reservoir is as far a cry as from old-fashioned candle-dipping and snuffers to electric lights, and the two changes took place pretty well concurrently.

When Brampton was incorporated water was drawn in "old oaken buckets" from shallow wells, not more than 35 feet deep or fifty at most. For fire protection the first volunteer hook and ladder company was formed by Norm McConnell in that year. A couple of hand engines sucked the wells dry or drew from the Etobicoke, which was then accessible almost anywhere. Eventually Matthew Elliott sold the town on the idea of bringing a more systematic supply of water from the forty-acre expanse known variously as Snell's or Heart Lake. People were delighted when the job was done. There was enough pressure even to furnish power for light machinery such as printing presses. Extension after extension was required, and artesian wells were sunk on lot 11 First line east, to replace the waning supply from Snell's Lake. Firefighters were encouraged, at first, by bonuses to the various teams and men who reached a fire first: $1.50 to the first single or double team with hose reel, $1.00 to the second, and $1.00 to the hook and ladder boys if they got there before the second reel. The present reservoir at the pumping station has a capacity of a million and a half gallons; that in the town, of a quarter million. Some hundred and fifty hydrants are in use and some two thousand services. James Golding was the first fire chief in 1883, and Mat Gowland is the eighth. With gasoline trucks replacing horse-drawn equipment, and a booster truck to raise pressure, with day and night drivers always on duty at the fire hall on Chapel Street, disastrous fires such have recurred in the old days and have been mentioned in the various narratives of this story are no longer likely to get out of control.

Brampton was one of the first towns in Ontario to install modern sewage disposal. The activated sludge type was formerly used only by very large municipalities. The plant was established on the southeast side of the town in 1919, and, for years, it was the center of interest for engineers interested in this line of work.

In 1931 the present plant was built slightly west of the Centre road at the south town limits. New trunk-sewers were installed on a scale which will look after the town for many years to come.

Former Bramptonian Prof. W. M. Treadgold was the engineer in charge of construction and assistance in this as well as direction of the sewer building program was in charge of D. T. Black, former municipal engineer. Donald Carew also was associated with this engineering achievement.

The plant cost the town $85,000 and new sewage line construction carried on at the same time necessitated an expenditure of about $95,000. Both were covered by long-term debentures which will all be retired in 1962.

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Free Aerial With Every

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"75th Anniversary

Year"

B. H. BULL & SON **Brampton, Ontario**

Congratulations

BRAMPTON

on your 100th Birthday. It's a pleasure

doing business within you.

Sholdice & McAllister

We Sell the Best and Service the Rest

PHONE 192 **20 GEORGE ST. N.**

16. Business is Business

Not as a ladder from earth to heaven, not as a witness to any creed,
But simple service simply given to his own kind in their common need.
—Rudyard Kipling.

Some communities are the inevitable result of their surroundings, but Brampton is a man-made town. The location of Toronto and Port Credit was determined by their harbours, of Streetsville and Bolton by their water power. But the location of Brampton was determined by the fact that surveyors' lines crossed here, and that the men who were granted land at this particular crossroads happened to be men of vision and daring.

The position of Brampton was not naturally strategic. It did not get its first Post Office or its first plank road until shortly before incorporation. It got its first railway not long afterwards, and then its second. It got them because the business men of a hundred years ago recognized the importance of transportation and communications and were determined to have what the town needed.

Brampton became the county town in the same way. Here its central position helped. The powerful township of Chinguacousy identified its interest with those of Brampton, where many of its children were already receiving their higher education. The winning of this position and its consolidation were an important preoccupation of the sixties and seventies.

Business prospered accordingly. By 1866 the community had a bank of which it was very proud, and agencies for ten insurance companies, handling life, accident, fire and other risks. A decade later it was in Brampton that the Peel Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company was organized. The Brampton assessment, which in 1869 was only $282,813, had by 1873 jumped to $590,324 or more than the entire Gore of Toronto. It slipped back for a few years, but by 1882 had outstripped the Gore again, and by 1892 was running neck and neck with Albion, which, however, it did not actually outstrip until 1912. Following World War I it outstripped Caledon, and in 1926 even the Township of Chinguacousy, being second only to Toronto Township.

The eighties must have been an exciting time in Brampton. Brampton had two banks then, the Merchants' (replacing the Central) and the Dominion, and two telegraph agencies. It was becoming an industrial centre. Gas and electricity were projected; waterworks were envisaged. Many of the social and cultural developments of the town date to the same decade. Here again the vision and daring of the people made itself felt. Lacking accessible water power, they developed the use of steam. When electricity became available they hooked onto the provincial development instead of fiddling about with local plants as some of the apparently more fortunate communities did to their ultimate disadvantage.

Monthly fairs were an institution of the eighties, but the butchers were daringly moving out of the old meat market to which a by-law had confined them in the sixties and seventies. R. J. Williamson was first to test public opinion by moving into a shop on Main street. The rest soon followed, and the by-law lapsed. Old-timers who were children at the end of the last century have fond memories of Hosie's Bakery; several remember the currant buns they used to be given by the kindly baker in those more lavish days.

In 1904 the Dominion Bank purchased a building on the corner of Main and Queen streets, and in 1911 the Union Bank opened a branch in the town, taken over in 1925 by the Royal, which soon moved to new premises and eventually purchased and renovated them. The banks have played an important part in the development of the town and the surrounding countryside.

Post Office kept by Chisholm, K.,
Mails, East and West, come twice a day;
From Orangeville each day arrives
A mail, per stage, which Chisholm drives.

So boasted the Brampton *Times* in the late sixties. It was a great improvement on pioneer days when people had to walk into York for their mail or down to Erindale, but a far cry from the present when mails and express come in at all hours of the day by train, bus and truck, when Malton airfield is at Brampton's back door, and when practically every family has a telephone, which puts them in instant touch with telegraph and cable or connects them over long distance networks with half the world.

Transportation too has changed since that day. One of the features of this century has been the growth of mechanization. The first horseless carriage came to Peel a half century ago. Now that motors are everywhere, few remember the old democrats, one of which was doubtless Postmaster Chisholm's "stage". It is hard to realize that such changes have taken place within a single lifetime.

Organized planning began early in this century with Brampton's first Board of Trade. By-laws were passed advancing loans or giving fixed assessments or otherwise encouraging business in general and industry in particular. The first Housing Commission was appointed after World War I to look into the matter of building houses for veterans.

In analyzing the commercial development of the town at the turn of the twentieth century, J. A. Duxbury refers to such modern developments as the order offices of large Toronto department stores, made possible by today's speed and ease of transportation and communication, and the big chain groceries which sell 75% of the town's purchased food, and attract shoppers from as far as Caledon, Georgetown, Streetsville, Britannia, and the Sixth line east. He mentions garages, a taxi stand, ice cream parlours, selling cigarettes and dairies selling pasteurized milk, all of which would be strange to our ancestors.

Instead of hitching posts, farm shoppers today find themselves confronted with parking meters, which Brampton had installed a few years

H. G. BARLOW & COMPANY

Commercial Stationers

Everything for the Office

Brampton, Ontario

Compliments

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2 GLEN EAGLE CRESCENT **PHONE 315, BRAMPTON**

Serving the Town and District for Over 32 Years

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Scrap Iron and Metal Dealers

We have been growing and progressing with the Town of Brampton for 45 years from horse and wagon days to trucks and lift trucks.

Highest prices paid for all kinds of

Scrap Iron and Metals

Nothing too Small or too Large

CORNER CHURCH ST. E.
AND FIRST LINE EAST

PHONE
134





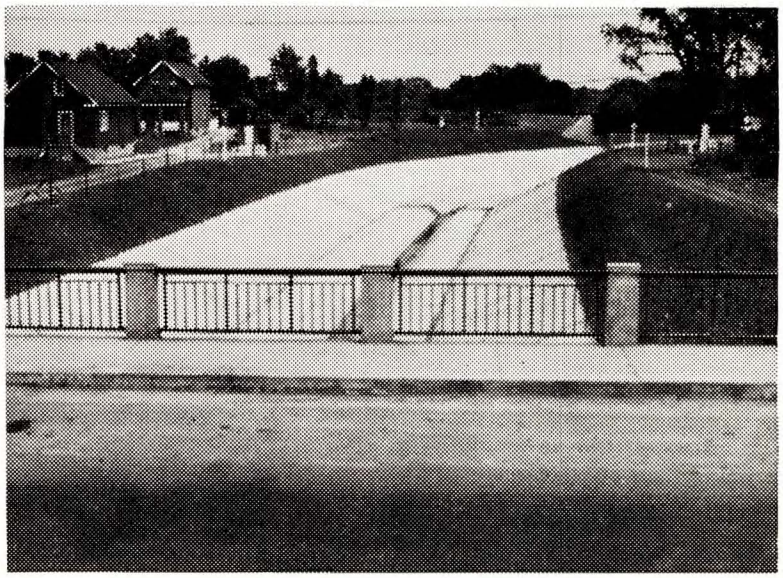
THE ETOBICOKE ON THE RAMPAGE

For many years the unpredictable Etobicoke River was the cause of much damage in the town. Spring floods came with little or no warning to inundate streets of the business section. Rains and Spring thaws have both been cause of flooding. In an "Extra" published by the Brampton Times, Aug. 28, 1857, it was reported that "an immense fall of rain" caused the Etobicoke to "rush down with fearful velocity, and so overspread its banks, that the greater portion of Brampton was flooded." This typical flood scene is now a thing of the past, thanks to the diversion project.



J. S. BECK

Mayor of Brampton for six terms was chairman of the Etobicoke-Mimico Conservation Authority which executed the flood-control programme.



PARTIAL VIEW OF NEW CHANNEL

Officially opened July 3, 1952, the new Etobicoke River diversion channel presents a pleasing appearance. Constructed at a cost of close to $1,000,000 the new channel should relieve the town of floods for all time. Province of Ontario provided 75 per cent subsidy for the project.

LENT DRY CLEANERS

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Your Brampton Travel Agent

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EDDIE'S BARBER SHOP

106 MAIN ST. NORTH

4 Doors North of Odeon Theatre

Good Service And Quick Service

Seven Years in Brampton

CONGRATULATIONS TO ALL

For Brampton's Centennial

Compliments of

WILSON'S INSURANCE SERVICE

Congratulations to Brampton on its 100th Birthday

PHONE 26 **3 NELSON ST. W.**

BRAMPTON

Welcome

OLD BOYS AND GIRLS TO A TOWN WE ARE PROUD OF

CECIL GOODLAND

TOBACCOS - GIFTS - CONFECTIONERIES - MAGAZINES

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VERNA MAGILL

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GENERAL INSURANCE

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Office:
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PHONE 412

BRAMPTON

Residence:
133 MAIN ST. S.
PHONE 265-J

MILTON G. ALTEMAN

In the Trucking and Transport Business in Brampton since 1931.

Wishes Brampton Many More Years of Growth and Prosperity

241 QUEEN ST. W. **PHONE 275**

MANY HAPPY RETURNS

and all Good Wishes to BRAMPTON

On Its

100TH BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY

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Wholesale Automotive Supplies

Growing With Brampton

J. GOLD

MEN'S & BOYS' WEAR

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E. "CAM" LOWE

FLOORS SANDED, REFINISHED and FLOOR TILE

"THE DUSTLESS WAY"

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Estimates Free

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We take this opportunity of thanking our many customers for their continued patronage during the last

30 YEARS.

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"Oh, You Old Brampton — You're the Best Old Town We Know"

WE'VE SEEN many changes in the town since we established our partnership and bought the business on Main Street of Dawson & Co. That was in 1927, just 26 years ago. Now located at the corner of Queen and Mill Streets, we continue to satisfactorily serve a wide circle of Brampton and district patrons.

MARSHALL & BLACKWELL

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Compliments of

PEEL ICE & FUEL

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Best Wishes to Brampton On Its 100th Birthday

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71 MAIN ST. N. **PHONE 651-J**

Congratulations to Brampton on its 100th Birthday

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BRAMPTON

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TO GOOD OLD BRAMPTON FROM
The Oldest Continuous Jeweller in the Town
Specializing in WATCHES and DIAMONDS
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BRAMPTON'S OLDEST ESTABLISHED
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GOLDING BLOCK 13 QUEEN ST. E.

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TOBACCO SHOP
12 Queen St. East — BRAMPTON
BILLIARDS TOBACCOS
PHONE 137

At Your Service at All Times
DOUG STRUKE
Your Community ESSO DEALER
Corner QUEEN AND CENTRE STREETS

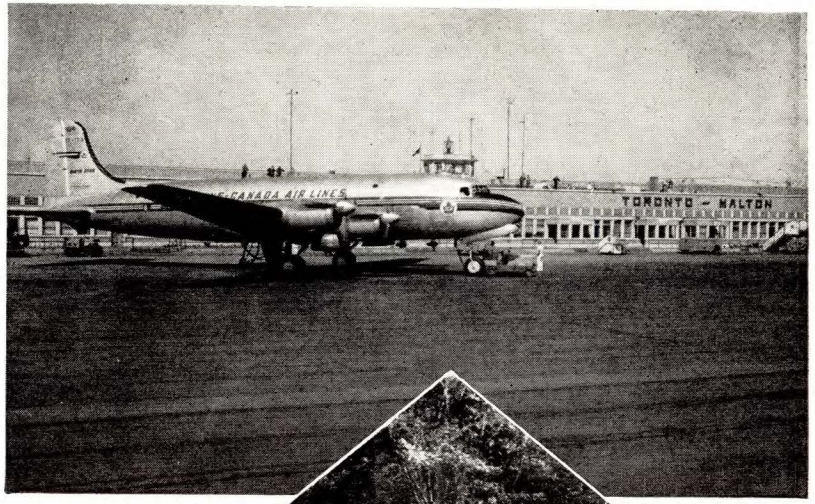
EAT AT
PERK'S OPEN KITCHEN
For Quality and Service
QUEEN ST. W. BRAMPTON PHONE 983

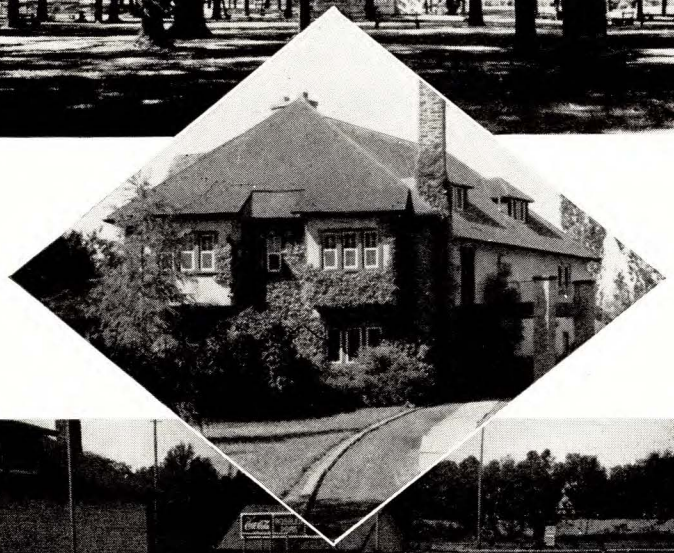
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LIONS
SWIMMING
POOL



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B. H. BULL & SON
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To all that originate from
Brampton and all visitors

We trust this Centennial
will long be remembered.

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BRAMPTON WELCOMES YOU

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BRAMPTON BUS LINE

Another Sign of the
Town's Growth and Expansion

Good Service to and from
All Parts of the Town

From 6.30 a.m. to 11.30 p.m. Daily Except Sundays and Holidays
CLIFF TRACY, Owner and Operator.

THE BRAMPTON NURSERY

on its 23rd Anniversary

Says: "Happy Birthday to Brampton"
On Its 100th Anniversary
May We Continue to Grow and Prosper Together

G. NEUDOERFFER

50 McMurchy Ave. South Phone 1790

before Toronto. Wet streets are no longer rendered passable by tanbark from Wigley's tannery, but are properly surfaced and cleaned and kept in repair. People laughed at Peel's first Sheriff Broddy when he moved into the new county town, and built a distance south of the four corners, but the town has now grown much farther in every direction, and recently bus transportation had to be started to get people about handily and quickly. There is an active chamber of commerce in the town today. Industrial zones have been established, and many new industries drawn into the community.

Crowning achievement of today's business age has been the taming of the Etobicoke. This erratic stream has caused periodical damage and inconvenience all through the town's hundred years. In 1857 a flash flood threw over buildings, swept bridges away and brought business to a standstill. In 1878 a similar flood coincided with an election, and voters had to go to the polls by boat or raft. It was in the seventies and eighties, that era of explosive expansion, that diversion first began to be a moot topic. But nothing was done. In 1893 the flood was like a mountain torrent, icebergs were jammed against the Main street bridge, the gas works were flooded and even the electric system went out of commission, leaving people to grope about with lanterns. Although a survey was made at the end of World War II, aided by the Department of Planning and Development, still nothing was done until the spring flood of 1948 crashed all records for damage, and even train services were disrupted. Since then action has been taken. The creek, which at one time flowed through the centre of the town (in a concrete channel under the business section), has been completely diverted at a cost of some three-quarter million. This involves an open-cut channel 2,500 feet long, on a gradient so as to avoid obstruction, starting just north of Church Street. Three concrete bridges have been built over this channel, which rejoins the old channel at the southern end of the town. A conduit is also being installed to drain Main's Creek. The Ontario Government has contributed generously to the project.

World War II altered the whole complexion of Brampton. Many residents now commute to Malton or even farther. The racial homogeneity of the town has altered to some extent, but Brampton has a great capacity for absorbing newcomers. Has had, in fact, since the first Antoine Maisonneuve settled just north of the village site and became Anthony Newhouse. The characteristics of the town are much the same: strongly moral, cautiously progressive, keenly interested in education and recreation, devoted to public service. Despite their essential conservatism, Bramptonians have attuned today to the convulsive industrialization of south-western Ontario which accompanied and is following World War II. New industries establishing here in recent years include Moore Dry Kiln, Dixie Cup, Imperial Optical, Page Bros., Union Metal Company, Round Chain Company and the Brampton Paint Company. The industrial area on the C.P.R. also houses Gummed Papers, which dates back to 1914, Charters Publishing, Canada Tampax, Lewis Leather and Gladding's Machine Shop. With her ample power, fuel transportation facilities, civic services, housing possibilities, and social amenities, Brampton is an ideal centre for living and working, and should look forward to a rosy future, not drawn into the clumsy orbit of metropolitan Toronto but independent and beautiful like the planned garden cities of the old world.

Mayors of Brampton Since Incorporation

Those who have served the town as mayor for more than three years are: J. S. Beck, six years; James Golding, five years; F. W. Wegenast, five years; Thos. Thauburn, four years, and R. P. Worthy, four years.

JOHN HAGGERT—1874, 1875, 1876
JAMES GOLDING—1877, 1878, 1879, 1908, 1909
WILLIAM A. MCCULLA—1880, 1881, 1882
MATTHEW ELLIOTT—1883, 1884, 1885
THOMAS MILNER—1886, part of 1887
A. F. CAMPBELL—part of 1887, 1888
THOMAS HOLTBY—1889, 1890
MANTON TREADGOLD—1891, 1892
JNO. T. MULLIN—1893, 1894
EDWIN O. RUNIANS—1895, 1896
EDWARD CRANDALL—1897, 1898
W. E. MILNER—1899, 1900, 1906, part of 1907
THOS. THAUBURN—1901, 1902, 1910, 1911
B. F. JUSTIN—1903, 1904, 1905
S. CHARTERS—part of 1907
T. W. DUGGAN—1912, 1913
THOMAS MARA—1914, 1915
A. H. MILNER—1916, 1917
L. J. C. BULL—1918, 1919
W. J. BEATTY—1920, 1921
J. S. BECK—1922, 1933, 1934, 1946, 1947, 1948
H. W. DAWSON—1923, 1924
F. W. WEGENAST—1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1930
GEO. AKEHURST—1929, 1931, 1932
E. W. MCCULLOCH—1935, 1936
W. J. ABELL—1937, 1938
ROBT. P. WORTHY—1939, 1940, 1941, 1942
W. A. BATES—1943, 1944
B. HARPER BULL—1945
H. R. LAWRENCE—1949, 1950, 1951
B. HARPER BULL—1952, 1953

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THE JUNIOR FARMERS' BUILDING — OLD HOME WEEK HEADQUARTERS

Pictured here as it appeared shortly after completion in 1949 the Peel County Junior Farmers' Building is located on the Fair Grounds on Elliott St. Much of the work on the structure was done by members of the Junior Farmer organizations. The building project was jointly financed by the Juniors and the Provincial government. Thanks to the kind co-operation of the Peel Junior Farmer Executive the spacious building has been made available as headquarters for the Old Home Week Celebration, major event in the town's Centennial observance.



THE TOWN'S MUCH USED RECREATIONAL CENTRE

Brampton Memorial Arena completed early in 1950 provides accommodation for 2,000 spectators. It is the location of a number of the events being staged during Brampton's Centennial celebration. The arena is the centre of many community recreational activities year-round.

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